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AND
COUNTRY JOURNAL.

No. 734

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1769.

Several Vessels have arrived here from England since our last; from which we have collected the following Articles from the public Prints bro't by them, viz.

From the Gazetteer and New Daily Advertiser, Feb. 23.

How doth the city sit solitary? She that was great among the nations, and Princess among the Provinces.

JEREMIAH.

TYRUS was the crowning city, whose merchants were Princes, whose traffickers were the honorable of the earth; but thou shalt be destroyed that was inhabited by sea-faring men. The islands shall tremble in the day of thy fall, when thou shall become a desolate city, not inhabited; for I will make thee a terror and thou shalt be no more; though thou be sought, thou shalt not be found.

All the inhabitants of the West shall be astonished at thee, and the merchants among the people shall hiss at thee; thou shalt become a heap of desolation, a city wherein no man dwelleth, for thy riches, and thy fairs, thy merchandize, and thy mariners, thy pilots, thy calkers, and the occupiers of thy merchandize, and all the men of war that are in thee, shall fall in the day of thy ruin.

Such was the prediction concerning Tyre; whose ruin and destruction was partly effected by the luxury of its inhabitants, but principally by the unparalelled corruption, debauches, and every other vice in its administration, whose whole aim was the oppression of the people, and therefore many thousands of the most useful mechanics and merchants embarked for Carthage, one of its colonies, where the arts soon flourished in the same degree, that they declined at Tyre, and which ended in its overthow, whilst Carthage, for many ages, ruled most of the nations of the Mediterranean.

The fall of the mother country, and the rise of its colony, in the above instance, ought to be a warning to us; but instead of it, we are treading in her steps, and rendering it extremely difficult, and next to impossible, for a mechanic to live in this country any longer, and therefore they are embarking for our colonies; where an army which costs this kingdom five hundred thousand pounds a year, is sent to support officers in the collection of duties which do not amount to one hundred and fifty thousand; an army composed of manufacturers, raised at Leeds, Halifax, Manchester, Norwich, Birmingham, Sheffield, &c. Such are the pains that administration takes to compleat our ruin, by transplanting our manufacturers to the colonies, where every man, deserting from our army, is better and of more value to America, than his weight in gold.

As the truth of this is undeniable, it is of the utmost importance, and absolutely incumbent on the manufacturers of this kingdom, to petition that our army, which is composed of artizans and mechanics, be recalled from our colonies, unless they are content to sink into poverty misery and ruin, with the many hundreds of thousands of distressed manufacturers whom they employ; and that at the same time they petition for the repeal of such acts as impose duties in America on our own manufactures, which at present operate as a bounty given the Americans to make such goods themselves.

If therefore some salutary measure be not soon taken by the merchants and manufacturers of this kingdom, and application made to government, to withdraw the army from America, as well as to repeal the revenue acts, they may repent too late of their indolence and neglect, when that the whole kingdom shall have received its fatal wound from the establishment of all our manufactures in the colonies. When our riches and our fairs, our merchandize and our mariners, our pilots and our calkers, and the occupiers of our merchandize, shall fall to ruin, and our city become desolate.

A LINNEN-DRAPER.

The humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled.

Die Jovis, 9 February, 1769.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual & Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, return Your Majesty our humble Thanks for the Communication Your Majesty has been graciously pleased to make to Your Parliament, of several Papers relative to public Transactions in your Majesty's Province of *Massachusetts-Bay*.

We beg Leave to express to your Majesty our sincere Satisfaction in the Measures which Your Majesty has pursued for supporting the Constitution, and for inducing a due Obedience to the Authority of the Legislature; and to give your Majesty the strongest Assurances, that we will effectually stand by and support Your Majesty in such farther Measures, as may be found necessary to maintain the Civil Magistrates in a due Execution of the Laws within Your Majesty's Province of *Massachusetts-Bay*: And as we conceive that nothing can be more immediately necessary, either for the Maintenance of Your Majesty's Authority in the said Province, or for guarding Your Majesty's Subjects therein from being further deluded by the Arts of wicked and designing Men, than to proceed in the most speedy and effectual Manner for bringing to condign Punishment the chief Authors and Instigators of the late Disorders; we most humbly beseech Your Majesty, that You will be graciously pleased to direct Your Majesty's Governor of *Massachusetts-Bay*, to take the most effectual Methods for procuring the fullest Information that can be obtained, touching all Treasons, or Misprisions of Treason, committed within his Government since the Thirtieth Day of *December*, One thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven, and to transmit the same, together with the Names of the Persons who were most active in the Commission of such Offences, to One of Your Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; in order that Your Majesty may issue a special Commission for enquiring of, hearing, and determining, the said Offences within this Realm, pursuant to the Provisions of the Statute of the Thirty-fifth Year of the Reign of King *Henry* the Eighth, in case Your Majesty shall, upon receiving the said Information, see sufficient Ground for such a Proceeding.

His MAJESTY's *most Gracious* ANSWER.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"The sincere satisfaction you express in the measures which I have already taken, and the strong assurances you give of supporting me in those which may be still necessary to maintain the just legislative authority, and the due execution of the laws, in my province of Massachusetts-Bay, give me great pleasure.

"I shall not fail to give those orders which you recommend as the most effectual method of bringing the authors of the late unhappy disorders in that province to condign punishment."

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The following is a true copy of the instructions approved of by the Livery, assembled on Friday last at Guildhall; and which were presented on Saturday to the respective representatives of this city.

GUILDHALL, Feb. 10, 1769.

To Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt. William Beckford, Esq; the Right Hon. Thomas Harley, Esq; and Barlow Trecothick, Esq; Aldermen, the Representatives in Parliament for the City of London.

GENTLEMEN,

WE your constituents, assembled in the Guildhall of London, fully sensible of the value of the laws and constitution transmitted to us by our ancestors, and firmly resolved to preserve this inheritance, entire as we have received it, think it our indispensible duty, at this time, as well as our undoubted right, to instruct our Representatives in Parliament as follows.

1st. We recommend, that you exert your utmost endeavours that the proceedings in the case of libels, and all criminal matters, may be confined to the known rules of law, and not rendered dangerous to the subject by forced constructions, new modes of enquiry, unconstitutional tribunals, or new and unusual punishments, tending to take away or diminish the benefits of trial by juries.

2d. That you carefully watch over the great bulwark of our liberties, the Habeas Corpus Act; and that you enquire into, and censure any attempt to elude or enervate the force of that law.

3d. That you preserve equally inviolate, the privilidge of Parliament and the rights of the electors in the choice of their Representatives.

4th. That you do not discourage petitions, by selecting such parts thereof, as may tend not to relieve, but to criminate the petitioners, so as to prevent all approach to your house, by which means the most essential article of the declaration of right may be eluded, or rendered of the less effect.

5th. That you endeavour to prevent all application, of the public money, to influence elections of members to serve in Parliament.

6th. That you give no countenance to the dangerous doctrine of constructive treasons, or the application of doubtful or uncertain laws to the interesting object, nor suffer ministers to be invested with a vague, and discretionary power of judging on, or prosecuting this offence, and that you still vigorously oppose any measures tending to introduce modes and circumstances of trials, which may render it difficult or impossible for the party accused, to obtain full and equal justice.

7th. That you will, as the Representatives of this great commercial city, be particularly attentive to the interest of the manufactures, & the trade this kingdom enjoys unrivaled by other nations; for which purpose we recommend your utmost endeavours to reconcile the unhappy differences, subsisting between the Mother Country and the Colonies; the fatal effects of which, have, in part, been severely felt by the manufacturers, & the commercial part of this kingdom.

8th. That you will, at this time particularly, attend to the preservation of public faith, the sole foundation of public credit; and that you do not upon any pretence of public good whatsoever, concur in any measure that shall tend to weaken or destroy that faith.

9th. That you use your utmost endeavours, that the civil magistracy of this kingdom, be put upon a respectable footing, and thereby remove the pretence of calling in a military force, and preserve this nation from a calamity, which has already been fatal to the liberties of every kingdom round us, and which we at this day are beginning to feel.

10th. That you promote a strict inquiry into the use which has lately been made of military power; whether any encouragement has been given to premature, or injudicious military alacrity; and whether any undue measures have been taken to prevent or elude the course of public justice on such an occasion.

11th. That you use your best endeavours for having a Standing Committee appointed from time to time, to examine and to state the Publick Accounts.

12th. That if any demand should come before Parliament for payment of the debts of the Civil List, you will diligently enquire how those debts have been incurred, to the prejudice of the Subject and of the dignity of the Crown.

13th. That you will promote a bill for limiting the number of Placemen and Pensioners in the House of Commons, for preventing the Peers of Great Britain from interfering in the elections for Members of Parliament; and that an oath to prevent Bribery and Corruption be taken not only by the Electors, but also by the Candidates at the opening the poll.

14th. That you use your utmost endeavours to obtain an act to shorten the Duration of Parliaments. And lastly, we submit it to your consideration, Whether a change in the present mode of election to that of Ballot, would not be the most likely method of procuring a Return of Members of the genuine and uncorrupt Sense of the People.

Signed, CHARLES CLAVEY,
Chairman to the Common Hall.

The Instructions from the several Counties, Cities and Boroughs, are, in general, in the same Strain with those of London. The following is a Paragraph of the Instructions from the Borough of Southwark.

VI. That, as the Trade and Commerce to our American Possessions is of the utmost importance to the Manufactures of *Great-Britain*, you use your utmost endeavors to reconcile the unhappy differences subsisting betwixt the *Mother Country* and the *Colonies*, to the total Exclusion of the Manufactures of other Nations.

Paragraph of the Instructions from the City of Bristol.

"V. That you exert all your abilities, to support and *extend* the Trade and Manufactures of this Nation in *every* Branch. That you will heartily join in all measures for reconciling the differences, unhappily subsisting, between this Kingdom and its Colonies; and that you will be strenuously active in obtaining a Repeal of the Laws, imposing Duties on British Manufactures exported to America, which has been found *highly* prejudicial to the Nation in *general*, and to this City in *particular*."

LONDON,

Feb. 13. It is believed, by the merchants, that the exertion of the military power in America will never regain the trade and commerce of this kingdom with its colonies.

It is a shrewd observation, that since America was threatened with taxes, arts, industry, and learning, have throve in an amazing manner in that part of the world; and if the terrors only of impositions, have thus roused the abilities of our American brethren, what still more wonderful and agreeable effects are to be expected from moderate and judicious taxing laws, which will certainly serve as spurs to yet higher degrees of diligence, to their own great advantage, as well as unspeakable benefit of this country?

We are credibly informed, that part of the fleet now fitting out for sea, at Portsmouth and Plymouth, are to be stationed off the Banks of Newfoundland, and the rest to form a chain of conjunction with other ships as far to the Southward, as the Gulph of Florida, for the better protection of that trade.

Extract of a letter from Boston, Dec. 22.

"The weather is set in extremely cold, and the harbour begins to freeze. The ships of war are unrigged, and laid up for the winter; a few days will probably fix them in the ice till the beginning of March.

"This harbour is in every respect inferior to that of Halifax; ships of the line must ride at a great distance from the town, and are in danger in an open roadstead, as their cables are liable to be cut or damaged by the ice, and when froze up, want of discipline and desertion must prevail among the seamen, from the easy access they have to the shore, and the cheapness of spirits; a single bottle of rum may be bought for a groat.

"The officers and soldiers are quartered in the town and castle, and as they have the same means of debauchery and licentiousness, it will be more difficult to keep good order among them than on board the ships.

"This is one of the most plentiful countries in the world; were the winters more moderate, and the inhabitants divested of their bigotry and the strong propensity they have to chicane and law, a man of a small fortune might live very agreeably here; but the men are all hypocrites, and the women——s; there is not an officer on the sea or land service, nor a common man, down to a drummer, that cannot have his bedfellow for the winter; so that the yankey-sir, contrary to all others, will produce more births than burials."

(a) vid. pa. 180. (b) vid. Letter of Thanks pa. 188.

3 vid. Arrival of Troops page 263 The Commissioners vid. the Act appointing them pa. 748 Vol. 3, & their Names — pa. 253. & As 4th. Glass ach pa. 735. Vol. 1. & referring principally to 4th Proclamation pa. 49—145 & Transactions in Town Meeting see pa. 241 & pa. 242. & the Convention — pa. 248 — 264 — 272. 9 vid. Bill of Rights pa. 1053.

◊ What becomes of Gov.r Hutchinson's doctrine that it is not constitutional to Instruct Members, when we see that it is practised throughout G. Britian? It seems as if they took it from us. // It seems as if the glorious Spirit of Liberty which began here, has caught in G. Britian? & vide Slander!

1 vid. Arrival of Troops pa. 263.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Miles Burton Allen, Esq; was committed to Newgate for presuming to challenge Sir William Meredith, for Words spoken in Debate.

Feb. 16. Orders, it is said, were this day transmitted to the Commander in Chief in America, of a very serious nature, the execution whereof will require great Delicacy and Address.

Feb. 18. Mr. Bingley, in a very remarkable affidavit annexed to the North-Britain of this day, makes oath, that he never will answer to interrogatories as long as he lives, unless he should be put to the torture.

From the NORTH BRITON.

YE ministers! who every hour
Exert your arbitrary power;
Tell me what difference there can be
'Twixt tyrant king, and ministry.

In the detested Stuart's reign,
One tyrant was the worst;
But now we justly may complain,
We're with a hundred curst.

But still, despotic crew! beware;
Remember Stuart slain:
One tyrant was too much to bear;
Shall then a hundred reign?

What! hear ye not the general cry?
The universal groan,
That, wing'd with curses, cleaves the sky,
And shakes our monarch's throne.

Blind to your fate, where are your eyes?
Ye *second-sighted* crew;
What! see ye not the scaffold rise,
And Tyburn wait for you?

Oh! soon may vengeance with your blood
To freedom consecrate the wood!
Each Briton then shall take a part,
And wear the relic near his heart.

Extract of a letter from Boston, Dec. 20.

——"No conquered country ever experienced more lenity & indulgence than this has done since it was taken. The troops of his Britannic Majesty observe the most exact discipline, and pay ready money for what they have. No material alteration has been made in the mode of government. Our manufacturers receive the greatest advantages from such of the soldiers and sailors who can get leave to work at their different trades, and the great encouragement they meet, are strong temptations for their settling among us, which many of them affect. As this country was originally settled by the English, most of the people speak the language of their forefathers. This gives our ladies an opportunity of conversing with the officers, whose courage when we were taken, and humanity since, has greatly distinguished them. This intercourse, it is probable, will, in half a century more, alter the appearance of things strangely; some think so much, that it will be absolutely an English colony. Detachments, with a fleet, are to be sent in the spring to take New-York, Virginia, and South-Carolina. The inhabitants of these places, encouraged by the treatment we have met with, are determined to surrender on the first summons. I hope you concur with us in giving due thanks for these unexpected advantages, which perhaps were not foreseen by your all-sufficient ad——n."

London Tavern, Feb. 25, 1769.

MANY Gentlemen, Members of Parliament and others, divested of every personable Consideration, and unconnected with any Party, have formed themselves into a Society at the London Tavern, under the Title of SUPPORTERS OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS.

The sole Aim is to maintain and defend the legal constitutional Liberty of the Subject. They mean to support Mr. WILKES and his Cause, as far as it is a public Cause. For this Purpose only they sollicit the Countenance and Encouragement of the Public, whose Emolument and Advantage alone are intended.

LONDON, March 8.

Yesterday morning there was a numerous meeting at the London Tavern, of Gentlemen, Members of Parliament, and others, who have formed themselves into a society, under the title of Supporters of the Bill of Rights, when, it is said, a large sum of money was subscribed for the support of Mr. Wilkes and his Cause, which, with what had been received before, for the same purpose, it is said, amounts to upwards of 10,000l.

They write from Birmingham, Sheffield, and Manchester, that a great number of hands are now unemployed, on account of the little demand of goods, owing to the failure of orders from America.

March 9. It is now said there is no foundation for the late reports, that Mr. Wilkes had received an invitation to retire to any part of North-America; at least the principal Merchants and Colony Agents here know nothing of any such invitation, there being no dearth of Patriots beyond the Atlantic.

A Nobleman of a neighbouring kingdom, the other day, bid an extraordinary price for an alarum clock, and gave as a reason, "that as he loved to rise early, he now had nothing to do but to pull a string and he could wake himself." [*This is recommended to a certain G——r*, who, in his letters called the Virginia Resolves the alarm Bell.*]

March 15. Yesterday morning several Agents for North-America waited on the E. of Rochfort, on affairs of consequence, relative to the plantations.

It is said that the Gentlemen, Supporters of the Bill of Rights, have come to a resolution to allow Mr. Wilkes 300l. per quarter. The first payment of which has been already made to him by the hands of Sir Cecil Wray, Bart. and James Townshend, Esq;

It is said that a great number of Freeholders are expected to appear at Brentford, in favour of Mr. Wilkes, to morrow, that at any of his preceeding elections.

Saturday his Majesty's pardon was sent to Newgate for Lawrence Balfe, capitally convicted of the murder of Mr. Clarke, Q.

There is a Shoemaker near the Royal Exchange, who has exported £.12,000 worth of Shoes, one Year with another, for fifteen Years past; but his Exports this Year fall short of £.100

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

GENERAL Gage in his letter to the Earl of Hillsborough, is pleased to tell his Lordship, that "in truth there is very little government in Boston"; that "their Intentions were suspicious"; and That "he was happy the Troops from Halifax arrived at the time they did"——Some Gentlemen might perhaps have been a little more cautious of coming to such a Conclusion, and of writing to a minister of state an article of Intelligence, which most certainly must affect the Repose of the Sovereign as well as the Happiness of the Subjects—There was not the least Disturbance in this town during the short time of the General's residence in it, except what was occasion'd by the *happy arrival* of those troops from Halifax—No man's station ought to exempt him from being called upon by a loyal people, either to make good or retract his Charge against them as being "suspicious" in their "intentions," at an open legal meeting: and I dare challenge the General to prove by fair argument that the publick transactions of the Town on the 13th of September last, or the subsequent proceedings of the Convention, were "dangerous" as he is pleas'd to call them, or that they in the least Degree militated with any Law or the British Constitution: As these transactions were all made publick to the world, it is presum'd that the General read them and well consider'd them before he form'd his own judgment, especially as he tho't proper to communicate his judgment to his Majesty's minister; and therefore it is with great propriety expected that he will candidly publish the Reasons, upon which he grounded his Judgment, or he must allow the impartial part of mankind in Britain as well as America to conclude that it was not well founded. With respect to the general state of the town and province, the absurdity of the Opinions of his Majesty's Council, and the Behavior of the Justices of the peace, of all which the General writes with great freedom, it is probable that he had his Information from Governor BERNARD, and his *few adherents* in the province. This it must be own'd is the highest authority, but it may not be the best. If General Gage had turn'd a little of his attention to the publick Writings of the General Assembly of the province, throughout the greater part of Governor Bernard's administration, he would have found that there had been a constant Jealousy among the Generality of the People in every part of the province, that the national Resentment against this Colony in particular, was owing to the Misrepresentations of the Governor himself; and this might have induced the General to have used some Caution how he entertain'd an ill opinion of the people, but especially how he founded his representations to a minister of state of their temper and behavior, altogether upon the Declaration of Governor Bernard and his friends; for when Contests run high, the proverb, however homely it may be, will be allow'd by impartial men to be just, that "one story is good, till another is told". If good King David was in haste when he once said that all men were Liars; yet surely the General has studied mankind more thorowly, than to suppose it altogether impossible for a Governor of a province to misrepresent and abuse the people even to the Ear of Majesty itself. The History of *his own* times may confute such an opinion: And should it finally appear by the states of facts sent home in the last ship, by his Majesty's Council and the Town of Boston, that Governor Bernard, is an Instance of the Truth of it, I would only ask, upon a candid supposition that the General grounded his Letter upon what such a Governor told him, What Reparation he can make without publickly acknowledging his mistake? If the General has characterized the Town and Province upon his own observation, I appeal to the candid world, whether the bare affirmation of a Gentleman, unsupported by any Evidence, can be deem'd sufficient to blast the Reputation of a Province.

A BOSTONIAN.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.

Last Monday a Number of Gentlemen met at Mr. Burn's in Commemoration of PASCHAL PAOLI's Birth-day. These Toasts were given at Dinner; and in the Evening the Bells were set a Ringing. 1. The KING. 2. The QUEEN, and Royal Family. 3. PASCHAL PAOLI. 4. Lord Chatham. 5. Lord Camden. 6. Lord Shelburne. 7. Col. Barre. 8. Mr. Burke. 9. May Corsican Virtue prevail over French Policy. 10. The Friends of America and Corsica in Great-Britain. 11. May Great-Britain be always just, and America always free. 12. The Spirit of Paoli to every American. 13. May Paoli meet with equal Renown, but a happier Fate than the younger Brutus. 14. Mr. Boswell. 15. The Parliament of Paris. 16. May the Spirit of a Wallace animate every Scotsman. 17. May the Attempts of France upon Corsica, meet with the same Fate as those of Persia upon Greece—repulsed with Shame. 18. May every British Minister be convinced that Nothing is lawful but what is just. 19. Liberty to Mankind. 20. The glorious Sentiment of William the Third. 21. May Fortune encourage and Honour reward the brave Supporters of their native Freedom. 22. May the glorious Spirit of Corsica animate America to their latest Posterity. 23. May Misery, Contempt and Infamy be the Lot of those who owe their Greatness to their Country's Ruin. 24. Liberty and Loyalty. 25. May the illustrious House of Brunswic be as auspicious to the Liberties of America, as it has been to those of Great-Britain. 26. May Licentiousness never be mistaken for Liberty, nor Servility for Loyalty. 27. May the Enemies of Liberty feel every Calamity—except Slavery. 28. Mrs. M'Caulay. 29. Mr. Wilkes. 30. Serjeant Glyn. 31. The County of Middlesex. 32. A speedy Export to all the Enemies of America, without a Drawback. 33. The Massachusetts Ninety-Two. 2/3. The late Assembly of New-York. 35. The late Assembly of Maryland. 36. The late Assembly of Virginia. 37. The late Assembly of South-Carolina. 38. The late Assembly of Georgia. 39. The Town of Boston. 40. Unanimity to the Colonies. 41. Mr. Delany. 42. Mr. Cushing. 43. Mr. Otis. 44. Mr. Adams. (And we add, FORTYFIVE, Mr. Hancock).

NEW-YORK, April 17.

To his Excellency Sir HENRY MOORE, Baronet, Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over the Colony of *New-York*, and the Territories depending thereon in *America*, Chancellor, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

The Humble ADDRESS of the General Assembly of the said Colony.

WE *his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the General Assembly of the Colony of* New-York, *beg Leave to return your Excellency our most hearty Thanks for your Speech. Your Excellency's avoiding to lay before us any Thing which might tend to prolong the Session at this Season, we are fully convinced, proceeds from those friendly Sentiments which you have frequently evinced to entertain for the People entrusted to your Care, as his Majesty's Representative: But as Servants of the Public, our Time is devoted to its Use, and no Season, however "Inconvenient," with Respect immediately to our private Affairs, shall ever make us neglect or postpone any Matters that may tend to benefit our Constituents.*

We could wish that the Mode which your Excellency recommends to this House, in the Appointment of an Agent for this Colony, to reside at the Court of Great-Britain, *was* evidently calculated for the public Benefit; *to us it appears replete with difficulties and Dangers, that were they proper to be enumerated in an Address, we humbly conceive, your Excellency would coincide in Sentiment with us, that the Mode your Excellency points out, is by no Means consistent with the Duty of our Station to enter into: You'll pardon us therefore, Sir, if on this Occasion, we declare with that Freedom which is the Birth-right of* Englishmen, *that it would be sacrificing the Rights, and diminishing the Liberties of our Constituents, to adopt any other Mode of Appointment, than that which has been practised in the Colony for many Years past. We acknowledge that the Mode which your Excellency recommends, has taken Place in this Colony. But the Inconveniency has doubtless been as apparent to former Assemblies, as it is to this: For, after having had an Agent at the Court of* Great-Britain *for a few Years, appointed by Act of the Governor, Council and General Assembly, the House of Representatives have constantly declined to continue that Mode of appointment; and have, for many Years, uninterruptedly exercised the Privilege of nominating him, which has been acquiesced in by the Crown immediately, and by his several Representatives, as Governors of this Colony implicatively, among whom we have the Satisfaction to include your Excellency; we should therefore be extremely sorry, that any Difficulties should in future arise in transacting the Affairs of this Colony, by an Agent constituted as ours is.*

The Sums that have been already granted for the Support of his Majesty's Troops in Barracks, are very considerable; the repeated Application of Monies to that Purpose, would effectually ruin a Colony, whose Trade, by unnatural Restrictions, and the want of a Paper Currency to supply the almost total Deficiency of Specie, is so much declined, and still declining, that its Distresses in a very short Time, will become so great, that it will be almost equally difficult to conceive as to discribe them: In this unhappy Situation, your Excellency's Requisition for a fresh Aid, demands our most serious Consideration.

We thank your Excellency for the Readiness you express to concur with us in any Measures for promoting his Majesty's Service, and the Advantage of the Colony: We assure you, Sir, that nothing will ever be more agreeable to this House, than that a perfect Harmony should continue to subsist between the several Branches of the Legislature.

By Order of the General Assembly,

JOHN CRUGER, *Speaker.*

SOME Goods imported from Great-Britain, having lately been sent from Philadelphia to a Gentleman in this City which may possibly be represented to his Disadvantage; it is thought necessary to give the *respectable* Public, through the Channel of your Paper, a true Narrative of all the Particulars relative to the Importation of the said Goods.

The Gentleman received a Letter from a House in Philadelphia, desiring to know the Prices of sundry Goods, and offering, if they would answer, and could be sent here, to send the Gentleman any Quantity he could dispose of to advantage.

In Consequence of which Letter, the Gentleman had recourse to the Agreement subscribed by the Merchants in this Place, relative to the Non-importation of Goods.—And on consulting and advising with some of his Friends, they were of Opinion that he might, with Honor and Safety, and without infringing the Conditions of the said Agreement, avail himself of the Commission offered him from Philadelphia, provided the Goods proposed to be sent from thence were shipped from Great-Britain before the first of November last. This, the Gentleman immediately wrote to his friend; but finding very soon afterwards it would give great Uneasiness to the Inhabitants of this City in general, as being contrary to the Spirit, and true Intent and Meaning (tho' not perhaps the strict Letter of this Agreement) he wrote another Letter to his Friends in Philadelphia, desiring them by no means to send him any Goods for the Reasons last mentioned.—But before his countermanding Orders come to Hand, the Goods had been already shipped, and did arrive here with a Cocket, certifying their having been shipped from Great-Britain before the first of November last. The Gentleman then, unasked and unsollicited, did immediately and publickly declare, that he would (and the Public may rest satisfied that he hath since) actually sent the said Goods back again to Philadelphia; nobly disdaining to be concerned in any Traffic contrary to the general Interest and Sense of his Fellow Citizens. A truly patriotic Example, and well worthy the Imitation of every Lover of his Country! And it is hoped the Merchants in Philadelphia, will, for the future, be satisfied the Advantage they have taken of the Merchants of their other Sister Colonies by their late large Importation, without attempting to obtrude their superfluous Wares and Merchandize, upon a People who have too much Virtue to buy them, and too much Spirit to suffer so gross an Imposition.

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Capt. *William Thomas*, late of *Boston*, Mariner, deceas'd, are desir'd to bring in their Accounts to Dr. *William Thomas*, of *Plymouth*, Administrator on said Estate; or to Mr. *William Breck*, Tin plate Worker, of *Boston*, Attorney to said *Thomas*.

vid. arrival of Troops pa. 263.

Using Cha. I.

(a) Stoth d vid. Letter of ye Council page 603 &c.

(1) See appeal to ye World page 1001.

(2) Anti-Pretender vid pa. 157—161.

(3) vid. ye agreement page 245.

vid 1 pa. 547 Vol. 3.

◊ Administration // A Pretty Burlesque * Gov. Barnard ¶ vid. not at Brentford pa. 424. † vid page 466. ∧ vid. pa. 241—242. ~~ vid. Convention pa. 248—264—272. ∨ vid. the advice of Council pa. 251.—266—288. ◊ Turn to ye Index of Vol. I & this to Find ye Writings.

SALEM, April 18.

We hear from Newbury-Port, that on Saturday last a Fishing Boat putting over the Bar there too early for the Tide, overset, and another Boat, going to her Assistance, was bilged by the first; and of nine Men in the two Boats, eight were drowned.

The Skipper and five Men, belonging to a Marblehead Fishing Schooner, which got in last Week, was washed overboard by a large Sea, while on the Banks of Newfoundland, and all drowned. After this Melancholy Accident, two Boys, were all that remained on board, bore away for another Schooner, then in Sight, from which they received Assistance sufficient to bring the Vessel into Port.

BOSTON, April 24.

THE Merchants and Traders of this Town, at their Meeting on Friday last, appointed a Committee of Seven Gentlemen to examine the Manifests of the Cargoes of the Vessels lately arrived, or that may arrive this Spring from any Parts of Great-Britain, and to take such other Steps as they may think necessary, to determine whether there have been any Goods Imported contrary to the late Agreement of the Merchants, and by whom, and report at the Adjournment of this Meeting; and also to make Enquiry whether any Goods contrary to said Agreement, have been Imported from the other Colonies, and by whom; and to make report of the same at the Adjournment.

The Meeting stands adjourned to Thursday next, being the 27th Instant; at which Time its desired there may be a general Attendance.

We learn by Public Letters from London, by the last Vessels, That the Agents for the Colonies were determined to petition the House of Commons for the Repeal of the late Revenue Acts.—We learn further, that there was no Design in the Ministry to put the Resolves passed by the two Houses into Execution, by advising his Majesty to issue a special Commission, for trying Treason committed in the Colonies, (if any had been committed) in England.—That it was asserted in the Commons in the Course of the Debate upon these Resolutions, That such a Commission never would nor could, consistent with the Acts of the Crown, be issued,—this was peremptorily and positively asserted, and the Crown Lawyers called upon to answer it.

The Resolutions of the Assembly of New-York in November last, when received in England, gave great Offence to the M——y, and upon reading them the Merchants there were advised to make no farther Representations in favour of the Americans. (And what if they didn't? 'twould not alter the Case one Straw.)

The Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine says, Tho' the American Transactions may seem tedious *at present*, when every News-Paper is full of them, yet they will afford Materials for an important Part of the History of the present Times.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, Feb. 26.

"*One of your Friends in the House called for the next Produce of the New Duties throughout the Colonies, and it did not appear they had produced One Shilling: That the Expence of collecting was too great for the Income.—The Attorney-General declared there was no Treason nor Misprision of Treason in the Papers now before the House; which Papers are the Grounds of all the Proceedings.*"—

The Day Capt. Calef left London, it was said, that American Affairs had been again taken up in Parliament; and that the Speeches were more in favour of America than at any Time since the Beginning of the Session: By which it was tho't by some the Revenue (d) Acts would soon be repealed; tho' by others it was imagined it would not be before the next Session: It was the Opinion of the principal Merchants that the Resolution of Non-Importation of Goods would save us. (c)

By the Vessels arrived from London we have received Prints to the 15th of March last; by these and private letters we have full proof that G. B——N, R——d &c. had most grossly misrepresented this People, and aimed at overturning the Constitution of the Province——that they had dared to assure Administration, we were so intimidated by the coming of the troops, and the exertions of government, that it will be their own fault if we are not soon brought to a full submission to the present and future regulations——that among other letters of G. B. read in the house of L——s, there was one informing L——d H——b that 500 men were enrolled in this town to take Castle-William, but that the Duke of R——d gave his opinion that what came from said Governor was always so inflamatory that he could not give credit to this advice upon so poor authority.—That it was the opinion of the most judicious in England, that we must obtain a redress of our grievances, if we strictly adhered to our present measures, especially with respect to a non-importation of foreign goods, which they strongly recommend to us—that we have the most sensible gentlemen in parliament our advocates and supporters, among whom our late G——r Mr. P——l had nobly distinguished himself—That the reason why a repeal of the duty act and an order for the withdraw of the troops from this town had not been obtained, was this, that G. B. and others had led the M——y to flatter themselves, that if they were continued till after the sitting of the General Assembly in May, they would be so intimidated thereby, together with the resolves that had been passed by both houses of P——s, as to give up our Rights, and consent to every ministerial requirement.

Thursday last Mr. JOHN AVERY, Jun. Merchant, Son of JOHN AVERY, Esq; of this Town, was married to Miss MARY CUSHING, Daughter of the Honorable THOMAS CUSHING, Esq;

Thursday last His Majesty's Ship Rippon, Captain Thompson, arrived here from Virginia.

On Friday last was found dead near Oliver's Dock, Mary Cranch, a Widow Woman. A Jury of Inquest sat on the Body, and from sufficient Evidence found the following Verdict, viz. That the said Mary Cranch being intoxicated with Liquor fell down a steep pair of Stairs in her own House, and broke her Neck, and by that Means came to her Death.

The Public is cautioned to beware of counterfeit Moidores; One was offer'd last Week at Charlestown. It was dated 1720; it looked too pale, and was 3 Grains too heavy. Upon an hydrostatical Examination, it was found to be not above half Gold.

We hear the Inhabitants of the truly patriotic Town of Charlestown, have unanimously come into an Agreement, not to eat or even suffer any Lamb to be dress'd in their Families, till the 1st of August next. [An Example worthy the Imitation of every other Town in this His Majesty's Province of Massachusetts-Bay.]

Wednesday last the Rev. Mr. Joseph Willard, was ordained Pastor of a Church in Mendon.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

YOU may assure the Public upon good Authority, that a Gentleman of Character, and a Friend to the Colonies, waited on Lord H——b to know whether any further Measures were to be taken with Regard to America—to which his Lordship, after expatiating on the most excellent Virtues of Governor Bernard, reply'd, that no Measures would be taken in Consequence of the late Resolves of P——t.—Whereupon the Gentleman asked his Lordship whether the Troops would be recalled from Boston; to which he answered, That the Removal of the Troops depended on a peaceable and orderly Session next May.—Pray Gentlemen Electors, take due Notice of this Piece of Intelligence, and send Representatives for the ensuing Assembly, who will peaceably and quietly submit to the next ministerial Mandate, and even join with the GLORIOUS SEVENTEEN in Rescinding whatever may be required of them.——Keep your Rights out of Sight, and you may have any Thing else you desire.

A TORY.

(Sundry Articles of Intelligence, and two or three Pieces of Speculation, compos'd for this Day's Paper, we are oblig'd to postpone 'till our next.)

Next THURSDAY *will be published,*
And Sold by Edes & Gill, *and* T. & J. Fleet.

The SPEECH of *Thomas Pownall*, Esq; at the Time of the Debate in the House of Commons relative to their concurring with the House of Lords in passing the late RESOLVES and ADDRESS to his Majesty; in which Speech much is said in Favor of this Town and Province.

Sam[l] Abbot

HEREBY informs his Customers and others, that he has remov'd from the Corner of *Wing*'s Lane, to the Store (lately improv'd by Mr. *Edmund Quincy*, Tertius,) on *Green*'s Wharff, opposite to *John Rowe*, Esq; where he has to sell very cheap for Cash, a good Assortment of English and India Goods, Cutlary Ware, Paper, French Indigo, &c. &c. &c.

A Good strong SLOOP, about 15 Tons Burthen, well found, to be Sold, or Lett very cheap, if apply'd for soon. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Ame & Elizabeth Cumings

Hereby inform the PUBLICK, THAT on the first of *May* next, they intend to open their School for instructing young Ladies in Embroidery, Coat of Arms, Dresden, Catcut, and all Sorts of colour'd Work, at their House in Cornhill, opposite to the Old Brick Meeting,

Where they have to sell,
A great Variety of GOODS suitable for the Season.

TO BE SOLD,

The Ship *America*, burthen about 160 Tons, a full built Ship, well found, and has the following spare Stores, viz.

One Suit of new Topsails,
One Suit of new Courses,
One new Cable and Hawser,
and 700 wt. new Cordage.

Any Persons inclining to purchase are desired to apply within 10 Days, because said Ship will then begin to load on a Voyage.—For further Particulars, enquire of Capt. *Robert Park*, lying at the South Side of the Long Wharff.

Boston, 24th April, 1769.

CHOICE CORN

JUST Imported from Carolina, to be Sold on *Samuel Barrett*, Sailmaker's Wharff, just below the Draw-Bridge.

CHOICE Turkey Figs, Currants, finest Prunes, Jordan and Valentia Almonds, finest Florence Oyl, (in honest, Flasks) Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs and Pepper, imported in the London Packet, Robert Calef, Master, and to be Sold by

William Jones,

At his Shop opposite the Town-House,

LIKEWISE,

A fresh Assortment of Druggs and Medicines, with a Number of genuine Patentee'd Medicines, *viz.*

Walker's Jesuit Drops with the specific purging Remedy,	Greenough's Tincture for the Teeth and Gums,
Essence of Pepper Mint,	Hooper's Female Pills,
Turlington's Balsam of Life	Anderson's Scotch ditto,
Hill's Balsam of Honey,	Lockyer's ditto,
Fraunces Female Elixir,	Bateman's plain & Golden Spirits of Scurvy Grass,
Daffy's and Stoughton's ditto.	Godfrey's Cordial,
Betton's British Oyl,	Bateman's Pectoral Drops,
	Brushes for the Teeth, &c.

Logwood, Redwood, ground ditto, ground Madder, Allum, Copperas, Plemento, ground Ginger, Rice, Salt Petre, Roll Brimstone, &c. cheap for Cash or short Credit.

TO BE LETT, or Freighted to any Part of North-America, a Schooner of about 50 Tons Burthen, a prime Sailor. For further Particulars, inquire of *Solomon Bangs*, on board said Schooner, laying at *Cheever's* Wharff, in the Mill-Creek.

TO-MORROW, 25th Inst.

At TEN o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Auction Room in Queen Street,

A variety of English Goods,

among which are,—Irish Linnens, Callicoes, 3-8 Check; a Trunk of Lynn Shoes.—Also, a parcel of Iron Ware, consisting of Kettles, Pots, Hoes, Axes, Hatchets, Beaver Traps, white Mettal Coat and Waistcoat Buttons, &c. &c.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

TO-MORROW Morning at TEN o'Clock.

On FRIDAY next, 28th Inst.

At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE at the Auction Room in Queen-Street,

A variety of House Furniture,

among which are,—Mohogany Desk; Mohogany Chest Draws, Mohogany Tables, Bureau, Looking Glasses; Feather Beds, Leather Bottom Chairs; Green Harateen Field Bed, Gold Repeating Watch, Silver Tankards; Castors, Porringers, Spoons; Punch Strainer, Silver Watch, Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY next, TEN o'Clock in the Morning.

Cash to be given for good Pot-Ash, by *GEORGE ERVING.*

WANTED,

£.50 Lawful Money, for which Real Estate in Town will be given as Security:
Inquire of Edes & Gill.

CASH

GIVEN for good PEARL ASH, by *Nathaniel Rogers*, at his Store the lower End of King-Street.

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of *John Miller*, of *Charlestown*, Joiner, represented Insolvent, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *Stephen Miller*, of said Town, who is Guardian to said *John*, who will attend that Business at the Dwelling-House of *Jabez Whittemore*, Innholder in *Charlestown*, on the two last Mondays in *May* next, at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, in Order to a Settlement. *Charlestown, April 24, 1769.*

Whereas *Susanna*, the Wife of me the Subscriber has run me in Debt, and by all account keeps other Men to frequent my House and Cohabits with them, and has used me very ill: This is to warn all Persons not to trust her on my Account, for I will not pay any of her Debts, nor for any thing for, or on her Account from this Date; and any Person may depend on being Prosecuted that buy any thing of her belonging to me, either Beds, or any Furniture whatsoever.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS.

Boston, April 17, 1769.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale;
On THURSDAY Evening next.

A great Variety of valuable Articles, as

BRoad Cloths coarse and fine, Ratteens, Kerseys, Cambletts, Popplins, India Callicoes and Chintzes, India Taffaty and other Handkerchiefs, Checks, Irish Hollands, &c. Some House Furniture, Wearing Apparel, Watches, &c.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

By Moses Deshon,

At the West End of *Faneuil-Hall* Market,
Next Tuesday, and Wednesday,

AN Assortment of European Goods, Hoosh ld Furniture, Feather Beds and Bedding, &c. &c.

By PUBLIC VENDUE,

At NEW AUCTION ROOM,

By ELIAS DUPEE,

Between the Swing & Draw Bridge, near the Golden Key, over Mr. John Dupee, Mathematical Instrument Maker's Shop, will be exposed to Sale, next Tuesday, Wednesday & Friday Evenings,

HOUSHOLD GOODS, Apparel, several Barrels of Soap, and a variety of European Goods.

Constant Attendance will be given at the aboves'd Place to receive Orders, Consignments, &c.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON.

ENTERED IN.

Treadwell from New-London; Goodspeed, Howe and Howe, New-London; Cocking, New-York; Sweet and Barlow, Philadelphia; Tree & Frazier, North-Carolina; Sweet, Virginia; Marquis and Park, Greenock; Davis, Hull; Symmes, Turks Island; Davis, Hood, Bryant, Calef, Freeman and Jenkins, London.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last, Seven Whites Two Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Three.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*

Monday, 15 m. after 2		*Friday*, 31 m. after 5	
Tuesday, 11 m. after 3		*Saturday*, 22 m. after 6	
Wednesday, 50 m. after 3		*Lord's-day*, 14 m. after 7	
Thursday, 40 m. after 4		*Full M.* 20 m. after 8.	

1 Turn to the Index For the Merchants agreements of Non Importation.

= Ministry ⁂ Governor Barnard ‖ Nathaniel Rogers † Lords ‡ Lord Hillsborough
= Richmond * Gov.r Pownal (a) Parliament. ✻ page 353 (b) Page 436—468 (c) vid the agree. pa. 19
(d) vid. 4.c Tea Act pa. 735. Vol. 1. (e) vid pa. 436—468 (f) vid the Papers pa. 456—473. (2) vid pa. 886.
(3) vid the List pa. 161. ↄ vid 4.c arrival of Troops pa. 263.

The prophetic Complaint.

SAY, fair BRITANNIA, whence theſe direful frowns;
On your dear PROGENY, Amer'ca's Sons?
Why ſhou'd ALECTO thus corrode your Heart?
And all maternal ſympathy avert?
The tender PARENT feels th' invenom'd dart,
That gives the wound, and makes her offspring ſmart;
Wherefore be kind, and ev'ry BURDEN eaſe;
All murmurs then ſhall inſtantaneous ceaſe——
Avant! Y' inteſtine JARRS, that muſt efface
The NATION's Joy, and interrupt her peace!
Whilſt pride, and envy raiſe domeſtic broils;
BOURBON rejoices, and HISPANIA ſmiles——
By Fam'ly-compact Theſe joint-plans purſue——
And ALBION's ſad cataſtrophe's in view——!
Inſtant, they cry, prepare, prepare for WAR,
While diſcord reigns, and plunges in deſpair——
Civil diſſentions now are at the height;
And poor Amer'ca groans beneath the weight
Of dire oppreſſion! Th' happy Period's come,
Wherein the Fates have deſtin'd Britain's doom——
Th' Infernals cry Amen—thus one, and all
Do wiſh dear ALBION thy tremendous fall——
But blaſt them HEAV'N! May ſtill abortive be,
Their deep laid ſchemes; and they become a prey,
As heretofore, to our great GEORGE's Arms,
Whoſe praiſe, thro' diſtant Climes, Fame loud proclaims.

NOV-ANGLUS.

☞ ALL Perſons indebted for this Paper, whoſe Accounts have been above 12 Months ſtanding, are requeſted to make immediate Payment.

This Day Publiſhed,

And Sold by D. KNEELAND, at his Printing-Office in Hanover-Street, juſt below Concert-Hall;

BRITANNIA's Interceſſion for the Deliverance of JOHN WILKES, Eſq; from Perſecution and Baniſhment. To which is added, A Political and Conſtitutional SERMON: And a Dedication to L*** B***. The Sixth Edition.

John Nazro,

Would acquaint his Cuſtomers and others, that he has removed to the Shop lately improv'd by Mr. Clement Jackſon, oppoſite the Weſt End of the Court-Houſe, where he has to ſell by Wholeſale and Retail as cheap as can be purchas'd at any Store in Town;

A large Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods.

N. B. At the ſame Place may be had, a neat variety of Mother of Pearl and Garnet Necklaces and Earings, Paſte Necklaces and Earings, beſt French Beeds, Silver top'd Caſtors, Ladies Tortiſe-ſhell and Horn Combs, Paſte ditto, beſt French Indigo, a neat Aſſortment of Enamel'd and Plain Cream colour'd Ware.

TO BE SOLD,

A SLOOP about ninety Tons.

ALSO,

A number of WHALEBOATS

Inquire of Edes and Gill.

JUST IMPORTED and TO BE SOLD by

Thomas Stoddard, and Com'y.

At their Store North-Side the Town-Dock.

Choice new Rice, Butter, Hogs-Fatt, AMERICAN-HEMP and CORDAGE, Salt, White Beans, and Shallots, Smith's-Coals, Sole-Leather, Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine, hollow and flat Iron Ware, BRAZILLITTO, the beſt of INDIGO, &c. all which will be ſold very reaſonable for Caſh.

Choice New *Philadelphia* Flour,

and beſt New Refined Barr Iron, to be ſold by GABRIEL JOHONNOTT, at the South-End.

Boſton, April 17, 1769.

TO BE SOLD,

On reaſonable Terms,

A Very good FARM in the Weſt Pariſh in *Dedham*, little more than a Mile from the Meeting-Houſe, 16 or 17 Miles from *Boſton*, ſituated on the Road leading from *Framingham* to *Dedham*, joining upon *Trout-Brook*, containing upwards of a 100 Acres, moſt of it under Improvement: For further Particulars, enquire of *Nathaniel Battle*, living on ſaid Farm.

TO BE SOLD,

A Houſe and Land in Fiſh-Street,

with two Rooms and a Kitchen, and a good Well of Water and other Conveniencies. For further Particulars, enquire of Edes & Gill.

THESE are to notify the Proprietors of a Townſhip granted to Capt. *William Raymond* and others, on *June* 25, 1765, in Lieu of a Townſhip called *Hale's-Town*, which they loſt by its falling within the Province of *New-Hampſhire*, That they pay the ſeveral Taxes levied on their Rights in ſaid Townſhip; and alſo the Charges due on their Rights in ſaid *Hale's-Town*, for defraying the Charges thereof, before the Third Day of *May* next, otherwiſe the Delinquents Lands will be expoſed to Sale on the Third Day of *May* next, at the Houſe of Mr. *Soloman Town*, Innholder in *Beverley*, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, or ſo much of ſaid Lands as will pay ſaid Charges, according to a late Law of the Province. By Order of the Committee,

Danvers, April 4, 1769. THOS. PORTER, Pro. Clerk.

Edward Wade

BEGS Leave to inform the Publick, that he is again employed in the Carrying Buſineſs from Marblehead to Boſton, and will begin the 20th of this Month.

N. B. He goes three Times a Week, and puts up at the North End, at Mrs. *Trefry's*, and at *Marblehead*, at Mr. *Benjamin Reed's*. *April* 13, 1769.

TO BE SOLD,

A Brick Tenement near the Center of the Town, with two Rooms on a Floor. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

Province of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*.

To the Honorable SAMUEL DANFORTH, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace throughout the Province aforeſaid,

Humbly ſhew,

THE Subſcribers divers of the Proprietors of a Tract of common and undivided Land in the late Province of *Maine*, holding under *Samuel Phillips* and *William Phillips*, which Land begins at the Sea Side at Winter-Harbour, and runs up on the Weſt Side of Saco River, in Breadth four Miles from ſaid River, till it meets with the Line between the Province of *New-Hampſhire* and the ſaid late Province of *Maine*, and ſo running to the extent of ſaid *Phillips* their Claim, apprehending it neceſſary that a Meeting of the Proprietors of ſaid Tract of Land ſhould be called and held as ſoon as poſſible, do pray that your Honor would be pleaſed to grant a Warrant for that Purpoſe; ſaid Meeting to be holden at the *Vernon's* Head, in *Boſton*, on Wedneſday the Seventh Day of *June* next, at Six o'Clock in the Afternoon.——Then and there to chooſe a Moderator and Clerk, to take effectual Meaſures to prevent Treſpaſs on ſaid Land, and to proſecute in the Law all ſuch as have treſpaſſed thereon in Times paſt; and in general to act upon all Matters and Things which may be neceſſary to promote the general Advantage of the Proprietors.

April 4, 1769.

Triſtram Dalton for ſelf and as Attorney to Heirs of *Triſtram Little*
N. Sparhawk,
Wm. Pepperrell, by his Attorney
Nath. Sparhawk.
A. Oliver, jun.
Thomas Cuſhing,
Samuel Adams.

SEAL.

Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

To Mr. *Samuel Adams*, a Subſcriber of the above-written Petition, and one of the principal Proprietors of the common Lands therein mentioned.

GREETING.

IN Compliance with the foregoing Requeſt, you are (in His Majeſty's Name) hereby required to notify and warn the Proprietors of ſaid Lands, in Time and Manner as the Law directs, to meet at the Time, Place, and for the Purpoſes in ſaid Petition mentioned. Given under my Hand and Seal, this Twelfth Day of April, Anno Domini, 1769, and in the Ninth Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

S. DANFORTH,

Juſtice of the Peace thro'out the ſaid Province.

IN Purſuance of the foregoing Warrant, the Proprietors of the Lands therein mentioned, are hereby notified and warned to meet at the Time and Place, and for the Purpoſes ſet forth in the foregoing Petition.

Boſton, April 17, 1769. SAMUEL ADAMS.

WHEREAS, at a meeting of the proprietors of the land called Yokum-Town and Mount-Ephraim in the county of Berkſhire, (which ſaid Mount-Ephraim and Yokum-Town, are now called Richmont and Lenox) at a meeting legally warned, holden on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1764, voted a tax of 9s. 9½d. on each hundred acres of land in ſaid propriety. And whereas, the proprietors or owners of the lots now named, *viz.* N°. 1, 8, 10, 17, 18, 22, 23, 61, in the firſt diviſion of lands in ſaid Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 1, 13, 22, in the ſecond diviſion of lands in ſaid Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 13, 19, 20, 21, in the third diviſion of lands in ſaid Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 2, 4, 8, 9, 11, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, in the firſt diviſion of lands in ſaid Yokum-Town, and the lots N°. 3, 4, 5, 7, 13, 14, 17, 23, 31, 32, 33, 35, 11, 41, 46, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, in the ſecond diviſion of lands in ſaid Yokum-Town, are delinquent, and have not paid the tax aforeſaid aſſeſſed on ſaid lots. And whereas, at a meeting of the proprietors of the lands aforeſaid, (legally warned) holden on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1764, there was voted a tax of 20s. on each hundred acres of the lands aforeſaid, and whereas, the proprietors of the lots now next mentioned, *viz.* N°. 10. in the firſt diviſion in ſaid Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 1, 24, in the ſecond diviſion of lands in ſaid Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 12, 13, in the third diviſion of lands in ſaid Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 10, 17, 25, 26, 31, in the firſt diviſion of lands in ſaid Yokum-Town, and the lots N°. 5, 6, 11, 12, 14, 18, 19, 20, 26, 31, 32, 41, 42, 43, 45, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, in the ſecond diviſion of lands in ſaid Yokum-Town, are delinquent, &c. And whereas, at ſeveral meetings legally warned and holden on the 9th day of October, 1764, on the 21ſt day of January, 1765, the 23d day of April 1765, and the 28th day of May, 1765, the proprietors of the lands aforeſaid, voted ſeveral taxes amounting to 14s. 7d. on each hundred acres in ſaid Mount-Ephraim and Yokum-Town, and the lots now next mentioned, *viz.* N°. 10, 24, 57, in the firſt diviſion of lands in ſaid Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 1, 12, 23, 24, 15, 17, 22, 24, in the ſecond diviſion of lands in ſaid Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 12, 13, in the third diviſion of lands in ſaid Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 7, 10, 11, 13, 17, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 51, in the firſt diviſion in ſaid Yokum-Town, and the lots N°. 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 26, 27, 31, 32, 41, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, in the ſecond diviſion of ſaid Yokum-Town, are delinquent in paying the taxes laſt aforeſaid, &c.

And whereas, at a meeting of ſaid proprietors legally warned, holden on the 25th day of July, 1765, there was voted a tax of 9s. on each hundred acres of land aforeſaid, and the lots now mentioned, *viz.* N°. 10, 22, 23, 24, in the firſt diviſion of lands in ſaid Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 1, 24, in the ſecond diviſion of lands in ſaid Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 12, 13, in the third diviſion of lands in ſaid Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 7, 10, 11, 17, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, in the firſt diviſion in ſaid Yokum-Town, and the lots N°. 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 26, 27, 31, 32, 41, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, in the ſecond diviſion of ſaid Yokum-Town, are delinquent in paying the taxes laſt above-mentioned. And whereas at a meeting legally warned, holden on the 29th day of February, 1766, the proprietors of the land aforeſaid, voted a tax of 6s. 11d. on each hundred acres of land aforeſaid, and the proprietors of the ſeveral lots next mentioned, *viz.* N°. 22, 23, 24, 25, 44, in the firſt diviſion of lands in ſaid Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 1, 6, 7, 24, in the ſecond diviſion of ſaid Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 12, 13, on the third diviſion of ſaid Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 10, 21, 17, 23, 25, 26, 52, in the firſt diviſion of the lots N°. 3, 5, 11, 12, 14, 18, 20, 26, 27, 31, 32, 41, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 51, 52, 53, in the ſecond diviſion of lands in ſaid Yokum-Town, are delinquent and have not paid the tax laſt aforeſaid. And whereas, at a meeting legally warned, holden on the 17th day of April, 1766, the proprietors of the lands aforeſaid, voted a tax of 12s. for every hundred acres of the lands aforeſaid, and the proprietors of the lots next mentioned, *viz.* the lots N°. 22, 23, 24, 25, 44, in the firſt diviſion of ſaid Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 1, 6, 7, 24, in the ſecond diviſion of ſaid Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 10, 12, 13, in the third diviſion of ſaid Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 7, 10, 11, 13, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, in the firſt diviſion of ſaid Yokum-Town, and the lots N°. 3, 5, 11, 12, 14, 17, 18, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 41, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, in the ſecond diviſion of ſaid Yokum-Town are delinquent and have not paid their taxes. And whereas, at a meeting legally warned, holden on the 6th day of June 1766, the Proprietors of the lands aforeſaid, voted a tax of 7s. 11½d. on each hundred acres of the land aforeſaid, and the proprietors of the lots next mentioned, viz. the lots N°. 3, 4, 20, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30, 31, 44, in the firſt diviſion in ſaid Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 1, 6, 7, 22, in the ſecond diviſion, and the lots N°. 1, 12, 13, in the third diviſion in ſaid Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 7, 17, 19, 20, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 51, in the firſt diviſion of ſaid Yokum-Town; and the lots N°. 3, 12, 15, 16, 17, 20, 31, 34, 36, 39, 42, 43, 49, 50, 51, 53, in ſecond diviſion of ſaid Yokum-Town, are delinquent, and have not paid their taxes. And whereas, at a meeting legally warned, holden on the 6th day of January, 1767, and on the 26th day of the ſame January, the proprietors of the lands aforeſaid, voted a tax of 2s. 9½d. on each hundred acres of the land aforeſaid, & the proprietors of the lots next mentioned, viz. the lots N°. 3, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30, 31, 37, 46, 28, 47, 53, 54, 60, in the firſt diviſion in ſaid Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 23, 14, 15, 17, 22, 23, in the ſecond diviſion in ſaid Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 2, 6, 7, 20, 25, 55, 23, 17, 28, 29, 30, 22, 26, in the third diviſion in ſaid Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 7, 9, 10, 11, 14, 25, 17, 19, 20, 27, 25, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 26, 51, in the firſt diviſion of ſaid Yokum-Town, and the lots N°. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 37, 28, 29, 19, 31, 32, 34, 36, 39, 41, 42, 43, 49, 50, 51, 53, 42, in the ſecond diviſion of ſaid Yokum-Town, are delinquent, and have not paid their taxes. And whereas, at a meeting legally warned, holden on the 7th day of April 1767, the proprietors of the lands aforeſaid, voted a tax of 9s. on each hundred acres of the lands aforeſaid, and the proprietors of the lands next mentioned viz. the lots N°. 28, 16, 17, 20, in the firſt diviſion in ſaid Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 6, 21, 24, 27, 2, 26, 22, 23, in the ſecond diviſion in ſaid Mount-Ephraim, and the lots, N°. 6, 22, 13, 19, 20, 21, 26, in the third diviſion of ſaid Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 28, 49, in the ſecond diviſion in ſaid Yokum-Town, are delinquent, and have not paid their taxes. And whereas, at a meeting legally warned, holden on the aforeſaid 7th day of April, 1767, the proprietors of the lands aforeſaid, voted a tax of 2l. 12. 2d. on each hundred acres of the land aforeſaid, and the proprietors of the lands next mentioned, viz. N°. 4, 32, 60, 9, 28, 17, 28, 62, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 30, 31, 36, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 53, 55, 58, 39, in the firſt diviſion of ſaid Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 6, 21, 24, 5, 7, 19, 20, 8, 2, 17, 22, 23, in the ſecond diviſion of ſaid Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 25, 10, 18, 2, 6, 2, 25, 19, 20, 21, 26, 7, in the third diviſion of ſaid Mount-Ephraim, are delinquent, and have not paid their taxes: all which ſaid taxes, have been made and granted by ſaid proprietors, to bring forward the ſettlement of ſaid propriety town and diſtrict. Theſe are therefore to notify the proprietors of the ſeveral lots aforeſaid, ſo delinquent as aforeſaid, that their lots, or ſuch part thereof, as ſhall be ſufficient to pay ſaid taxes, together with all charges in and about the ſame, will be SOLD by public Vendue, at the dwelling-houſe of Aaron Sheldon, in ſaid Richmont, on the 31ſt day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and ſo from day to day till the whole be SOLD (unleſs ſaid taxes and charges be paid to John Sloſſon of ſaid Richmont, Treaſurer of ſaid proprietors, before ſaid day of ſale) for the purpoſe aforeſaid.

March 21ſt 1769. Sam. Brown, jun. / John Chamberline, } Aſſeſſors.

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL. *in Queen-Street.* 1769.

MONDAY, *April* 24. 1769. [NUMB. 1752.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

JOURNAL of the TIMES.

vide [*Continued.*] *Page 467*

1769. Feb. 25. THIS Reply (*See the Governor's Reply to the ſecond Addreſs of the Seletmen in our laſt.*) is either wholly unintelligible, or a flat contradiction to the former one. The Governor in that had publickly declar'd, that in his opinion, the town had nothing to apprehend but from its own public acts, and the conduct of the Selectmen in their publications. If any thing may be gather'd from this laſt Reply, it is, that he did not *mean* to ſay, the town had nothing to apprehend from ſome *other* tranſactions.—But whatever he meant, this he certainly did ſay.—It is not eaſy to know, what the Governor meant by *confining himſelf*, in his Reply, to the town as a body, and to the ſelectmen: Is not the town intereſted in every repreſentation of the conduct of its inhabitants that muſt greatly affect its welfare? Has it not already ſuffered, and greatly too, by a repreſentation of the tranſactions in March and June laſt, that muſt, from its effects, have been eſſentially different from that publiſh'd by his Majeſty's council? And is it not like to be ſtill farther injur'd by depoſitions and teſtimonies, taken in the moſt conceal'd manner? It muſt however, ſooner or later, find a ſure redreſs of theſe wrongs, in the juſtice of our gracious Sovereign, and the Britiſh Parliament.

Feb. 27. Our former predictions of what would be the unhappy effects of quartering troops in this town, have been too fully verified: They are now moſt wretchedly debauched, and their licentiouſneſs daily increaſing; a particular enumeration of inſtances thereof, would be as tedious, as it is painful. —Two women the other evening, to avoid the *ſolicitations* and *inſults* of a ſoldier, took refuge in a houſe, at the ſouth-end of the town; the ſoldier was ſo audacious, as to enter with them: The cries of diſtreſs brought the maſter of the family into the entry with a candle; and before he could know the occaſion of the noiſe, he received a ſtroke from the ſoldier with his cutlaſs, which brought him to the ground, where he lay ſenſeleſs for ſome time, and ſuffered the loſs of a quart of his blood.—Another woman not happening to pleaſe ſome ſoldiers, received a conſiderable wound on her head with a cutlaſs; and a third woman preſuming to ſcream when laid hold of by a ſoldier, had a bayonet run through her cheek: A number of perſons paſſing the north-watch houſe, were hailed by the centry; on their refuſing to anſwer, the watchmen went out, when they perceived three officers with drawn ſwords, who with bad language groſsly inſulted them.—Two other officers paſſing by the dock watch being hailed were ſo very profane and abuſive in their language, that the watchmen went out to them, when one of thoſe officers drew his ſword, and ſwore he would run the man thro' that ſhould come near; they ſoon came to blows, by one of which the ſpear of a watchman's pole was broken, however the officers ſoon fled, and the watchmen could not overtake them, neither have they been able to make a diſcovery who were the aſſailants. But a ſtill more extraordinary inſult upon the citizens, was made the other night; it ſeems that it was wrongly apprehended, that an officer's dog had been ſhot by one Mr. Hemmingway, living near Winniſimmit ferry: To revenge the death of this animal, upon the ſuppoſed murderer, a lieutenant of the 14th regiment, with a number of armed ſoldiers, entered Hemmingway's houſe, which they ſearched and ranſacked, threatning to be the death of any man they ſhould find there, to the no ſmall terror and diſtreſs of the women and children of the family: Thoſe offenders have been apprehended, and taken before Richard Dana, and John Ruddock, Eſqrs. two of his Majeſty's juſtices of peace, and have by them, been bound over to the court of aſſize, to be held next month, then to anſwer to the charges which ſhall be brought againſt them—But notwithſtanding thoſe offenders were thus dealt with! It did not deter ſome ſoldiers the next, & ſeveral ſucceeding nights, from inſulting ſaid houſe with ſtones and brick bats, firing of guns, &c. thereby renewing the terror of thoſe belonging to the family, and greatly diſturbing the whole neighbourhood.

Feb. 28. We have advice from Halifax, that ‖G——r C—p——ll, having returned from Boſton without ſucceſs, Mr. Frankland, their lieutenant governor, has ſailed from thence for England; and that the chief deſign of this voyage at this ſeaſon, is to make repreſentation to government of the diſtreſſing circumſtances of that province, occaſioned by the withdraw of the King's troops and ſhips of war, and alſo perſonal application, that thoſe ſhips and troops, may be replaced by others, in order to prevent the ſettlers from leaving that colony, and to ſecure the town of Halifax, againſt any ſudden ſurpriſe, upon the breaking out of a new war, which they are very apprehenſive of.

March 1. In Meſſrs. Mein and Flemming's paper of the 20th inſtant, there is this article, "That the Centinel ſtationed near Oliver's dock, on the night of the 14th inſt. ſaw the man who is ſuppoſed broke into Mr. Gray's Store, making the attempt; but his orders being not to challenge any perſon unleſs an attack was made upon himſelf or on the houſe, at which he was ſtationed; like a good ſoldier he acted agreeable to his orders."—The intent of inſerting this, was without doubt to *inſinuate* how *uſeful* our military guards might be for the protection of the town in the night, and the impropriety of diſputing their right of challenging the inhabitants, which has occaſioned its being laid aſide. It is but juſt however to obſerve, that the centry mentioned above, was actually taken off from the houſe at Oliver's dock, in the morning of ſaid day, and no one has been placed there ſince; and that it is notorious that there has not lately been a robbery or houſe-breaking in town, in which ſome ſoldiers were not either the principals or accomplices.

March 2. A court of admiralty relative to Mr. Hancock's libels, ſat yeſterday.—It is ſaid the judge has given his decree upon the queſtion mentioned, in our laſt Journal. (1) And it is ſaid that the purport of it is, that conſidering the uſage of the court, and the inconveniencies that would attend the introduction of the rules of civil law, in caſes of this nature, he decreed the queſtion to be withdrawn.—As to the *uſage* of the court, it might be obſerved, that there can *be none eſtabliſhed* becauſe there never was *ſuch a caſe* in any court of admiralty, in the world; nor in *any other court*, for it is confidently affirm'd that no proſecution for penalties and treble damages, was ever known in England even in the *Exchequer*; the officers there *contenting themſelves* with the confiſcating of ſhip and cargo if they can catch them; which, is no doubt the moſt natural puniſhment of illegal importation.——So that it is not eaſy to comprehend by what uſage this queſtion is determined. As to the *inconveniencies*; theſe have not been ſufficient to deter the court from introducing *interrogatories*, into ſuch caſes, which are *unknown* to the common law, and are odious to Engliſhmen; from ſetting at one place and another, at one time or another as pleaſure directs, or policy, or convenience dictates, without any ſuch *regular adjournments*, as in all courts of common law, are neceſſary.—From iſſuing *compulſory* citations againſt witneſſes——From ordering perſons to be *arreſted* and held *to high bail* to anſwer before the court *immediately*, without any number of days allowed as at common law, to *compromiſe the ſuit* or prepare *for defence*: in all theſe caſes, the court has adopted the rules of the *civil law*, in trials of matters, the juriſdiction of which is given it by act of parliament. —Now where is the *criterion* but in *the judge's will*, to diſtinguiſh which rules of the civil law *ſhall*, and which *ſhall not* be adopted by the court?—If the *inconveniencies* have not been ſufficient to prevent witneſſes from being examined upon *interrogatories*, and the party from being *compelled* to take the oath of calumny, as in the caſe lately at So. Carolina; if a caſe ſhould happen that ſhould require it, or if the C——& m——rs ſhould give their mandate to the court, ſuppoſing them *hereafter* to get a judge fit for the purpoſe, why might he not gently put *parties* or *witneſſes* to the torture, and extend them on the rack? Donec eorum rumpuntur Nervi, et Venæ in Sanguinis Fluenta prorumpunt. It is reported that the advocates for Mr. Hancock, had no ſolicitude about the queſtion they put to the witneſs, but they thought that if the court would proceed by ſuch rules of the civil law, *as pleaſed the officers of the revenue*, they had a right to *ſuch rules* of the ſame law, *as made in favour of Mr. Hancock.*

March 3. The laſt month was inſerted in this Journal, the Votes and reſolutions of the aſſembly of Georgia, which reflect much honour on themſelves and give great ſatisfaction to the friends of Liberty; as they hereby perceive the union of the colonies to be complete; an event which muſt in a ſhort ſpace of time be productive of the happieſt conſequences. The Speaker of the late houſe of repreſentatives for this province has juſt received the following letter.

Georgia Commons Houſe of Aſſembly Dec. 24, 1768.

SIR,

In obedience to the reſolution of the houſe, of which I incloſe a copy, I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that this houſe, truly ſenſible of the importance of the matters contained in your letter to them of the 11th of Feb. 1768. and of the motives which induced your houſe to communicate them by that letter, entirely approve of the meaſures purſued by your houſe to obtain redreſs of our common grievances, and alſo of the method by them taken to communicate thoſe meaſures to the other provinces on the continent. Having thus fulfilled the orders of the houſe, I ſhall only add that I ſincerely wiſh and hope our moſt gracious Sovereign, by equitably attending to the united repreſentations of his American ſubjects, will remove every impediment to that harmony and union which ought to, and I truſt ever will ſubſiſt, between our mother country and the colonies. Signed, M. JONES, Speaker.

Continued [*To be continued.*] *Page 485*

TO BE SOLD,

Mr. MERRETT's pleaſant Farm,

about a Mile from the Town of *Providence*, and near half a Mile from the upper Ferry leading to *Rehoboth*: Is ſituated in a fine healthy Air, conſiſts of upwards of 200 Acres, is well fenced, well wooded and well watered; has thereon a large Dwelling-Houſe, two Barns, in one of which is a large Chaiſe or Coach-Houſe, with good Stabling, a Sheep-Houſe, Granary and other Out-Houſes, Gardens & Orcharding, with the live Stock and Utenſils belonging to the Farm as may ſuit.——For further Particulars enquire of *John Powell*, Eſq; in *Boſton*, of Mr. *Henry John Overing*, in *Newport*, or at the Premiſes.

N. B.—Will be ſold reaſonable, and Time given, (if deſired) for Pay, upon proper Security.

TO BE SOLD BY

Richard Clarke & Son,

At their Store, being the loweſt Warehouſe on the North Side of King-Street,

The beſt Hyſon and Bohea Tea,

Loaf Sugar, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon and Mace, and choice French Indigo.

Alſo good old Cheſhire Cheeſe.

JUST IMPORTED and TO BE SOLD, by

Thomas Stoddard and *Co.*

At their Store North-Side the Town-Dock,

Choice New Rice, Butter, Hogs-Fatt, AMERICAN-HEMP and CORDAGE, Salt, White Beans and Shallots, Smith's-Coal, Sole-Leather, Pitch, Tar and, Turpentine, hollow and flat Iron Ware, BRAZILLITO, the beſt of INDIGO, &c. all which will be Sold very reaſonable for Caſh.

Beſt Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE & SOLD by JOHN LANGDON, in *Fleet-Street*; above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting-Houſe*. He alſo ſells the beſt *Refin'd Sperma Ceti OIL*, by the Barrel. Beſt *Tallow CANDLES*, mould and dipp'd, and *Bayberry-Wax Candles.—ALL as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

TO BE SOLD on reaſonable Terms,

A well built Brigantine, about 3 Years and an Half old, well found with Sails, Rigging, Anchors, Cables, &c. Burthen about 120 Tons, of good Dimenſions, about 51 Feet Keel, 21 Feet Beam, and about 9 Feet 9 Inches Hold. Now lying at *Vernon's* Wharf. Enquire of *Forteſcue Vernon*, or *Elizabeth Brown*, near the new North Meeting-Houſe.

N. B. Said Brig will be ſold at Public Vendue at Mr. *Moſes Bennett's* Tavern, near Mr. *Hancock's* Wharf, on Tueſday the 2d Day of *May* next, if not ſold at private Sale before; where Inventory of her Stores may be ſeen three Days before the Sale.

‖ Governor Campbell & Commiſſioners v page 468 § page 49 ~ Page 141 † Page 43 & vid. pa. 467 (1) vid. page 251—266. (2) vid. pa. 467. (3) vid. votes & pa. 398.

Since our last arrived here the Captains Davies, Calef, Freeman, Bryant, Coffin, & Hood, *from* LONDON; *and the Captains* Marcus & Parks *from* Glasgow, *the latter in* 22 *Days Passage*—*From the public Prints we have the following Advices, viz.*

LONDON, Feb. 13.

BOTH houses of parliament waited on his Majesty with their address respecting the critical situation of American affairs. In this address they approve the measures that have been taken to put a stop to those disorders, and recommend to his majesty's wisdom the most effectual means of bringing to condign punishment, the chief authors and instigators of them; concluding, that if it should be found necessary, a special commission may be issued for enquiring, hearing & determining their offences within this realm, pursuant to the provision of an act of parliament, 5 Hen. 8.

To which Address his MAJESTY *was pleased to return the following most gracious* ANSWER.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

THE sincere satisfaction you express in the measures which I have already taken, and the strong assurances you give of supporting me in those which may be still necessary to maintain the just legislative authority, and the due execution of the laws, in my province of Massachusetts-Bay, *give me great pleasure.*

I shall not fail to give those orders, which you recommend as the most effectual method of bringing the authors of the late unhappy disorders in that province to condign punishment.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of MIDDLESEX.

Gentlemen,

THE Unanimity you have shewn in the second choice of me as your Representative has not prevented my second Expulsion, without any new pretence. Another Writ is ordered, and I must again entreat you to confirm your former choice by honouring me a third time with your Votes at the ensuing Election, which will be at Brentford on Thursday, the 16th of March. I will never give up the cause, nor quit the service of my constituents, and I make no doubt that your perseverance in the support of your own Rights, by a repeated exertion of the powers you derive from the constitution, will, in the end, be crowned with the desired success. In case of any future Expulsions, I will regularly repeat to you the offer of my humble services, that you may have again and again an opportunity of vindicating your most valuable Privileges, the Rights of all the Electors of this kingdom, which I will never abandon nor betray.

I hope none of my Friends will be absent from Brentford on the 16th of March, and I shall be particularly obliged to them for their early appearance.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your faithful, humble Servant,
JOHN WILKES.

King's-Bench Prison, Feb. 22, 1769.

Feb. 3. Miles Burton Allen, Esq; was committed to Newgate for presuming to challenge Sir William Meredith, for words spoken in debate.

Feb. 16. Mr. Wilkes was this day declared incapable of being a member.

Feb. 18. Mr. Bingley, in a very remarkable affidavit annexed to the North-Briton of this day, makes oath, that he never will answer to interrogatories as long as he lives, unless he should be put to the torture.

March 3. At this time almost every family of distinction in France mourns on account of the unlucky expedition to Corsica, where four entire regiments are totally ruined, and many brave officers have left some their legs, and others their arms.

March 8. It is conjectured, that the different litigations of the grand cause of Douglas in France, Scotland, and England, have cost the contending parties at least 100,000l. each. The contested estate, it is said, amounts to about 17000l. per ann.

They write from Birmingham, Sheffield, and Manchester, that a great number of hands are now unemployed, on account of the little demand of goods owing to the failure of orders from America.

March 9. It is confidently said that at the next Election there will be three Kings of Brentford,—King James, [Lother] King Charles, [Dingley] and King John, [Wilkes.]

March 11. The report of an approaching change in the Administration, mentioned in some of the papers of yesterday, is entirely destitute of foundation. The weather in the *political* Hemisphere has not for several years past wore so *settled* and *serene* an appearance as it does at present.

The expence attending the Northampton election, on both sides, is said to exceed 100,000l.

Extract of a Letter from Boston, *Dec.* 1768.

"This is one of the most plentiful countries in the world; were the winters more moderate, and the inhabitants divested of their bigotry and the strong propensity they have to chicane and law, a man of a small fortune might live very agreeable here; but the men are all Hypocrites, and the women W—s; there is not an Officer in the Sea or Land Service, nor a common man, down to a drummer, that cannot have his bedfellow for the winter; so that the Yankey War, contrary to all others, will produce more births than burials."

March 14. An humourous correspondent tells us, that an Act will speedily be passed to grant a penny on the exportation of Patriots, which are at present a mere drug in this kingdom.

At a very large and respectable meeting of Gentlemen at the London tavern (friends to Mr. Wilkes and the constitution) at which many members of the house of commons attended, a subscription was set on foot to support the cause, when the sum of 3340l. was immediately subscribed, & a committee appointed to carry the same throughout the kingdom. The preamble to the subscription paper runs in the following manner. "*Whereas John Wilkes, Esq; has suffered very greatly in his private fortune, from the severe and repeated prosecutions he has undergone in behalf of the public, and as it seems reasonable to us, that the Man who suffers for the public good, should be supported by the public. We &c.*"

A favourite Toast at present is, "May all the "Subscribers *vote*, and all the Voters *subscribe!*"

March 15. Yesterday morning several Agents for North America waited on the Earl of Rochfort on affairs of consequence, relative to the Plantations.

Political Debates at present run so exceedingly high that many of our Pulpits instead of expounding the word of God, have lately employed themselves in discanting upon party disputes; but, it is hoped, that the Right Reverend Bench of Bishops will not suffer the inferior Clergy to preach more on temporal matters to their flock than is necessary, to make them good subjects, and useful Members of Society.

It is said that a certain Clergyman is under a prosecution for a certain Sermon he preached about a fortnight since, to the Eastward of this Metropolis.

The Earl of Chatham is greatly recovered of his late indisposition, and intends being very shortly in town on public business.

We are informed that the gentlemen, supporters of the Bill of Rights, have come to a resolution to allow Mr. Wilkes 300l. per quarter. The first payment of which has already been made to him by the hands of Sir Cecil Wray, Bart. and James Townshend, Esq;

It is said that a greater number of Freeholders are expected to appear at Brentford in favor of Mr. Wilkes To-morrow than at any of his preceeding Elections.

"We are just informed, by letters from Italy, that the Pope died at Rome on the 2d of this month, aged near 76. He was born at Venice the 7th of March 1693. His name was Charles Rezzonica. He was created Cardinal in 1737, and attained the sovereign Pontificate to 6th of July, 1758, and assumed the Name of Clement XIII."

Letters from Rome mention, that it is generally imagined there that his Holiness the Pope died broken-hearted, on account of the great opposition he has met with of late from several Roman Catholick potentates, & their infringements of his prerogative.

Private letters from Paris mention, that the Court had much at heart the election of Cardinal York (the late Pretender's second Son) to the Roman Pontificate.

A report was current on monday, that an attempt had been made to poison Mr. Wilkes by means of a Pigeon Pie, which was sent to him a few days ago as a present from a person unknown. It is said, that there being some suspicion of the design, a piece of it was given to a dog, which killed him instantly.

It is now beyond a doubt that Charles Dingley, Esq; will be nominated upon the Hustings at Brentford to-morrow to represent in Parliament the Freeholders of the county of Middlesex, who has upon many occasions shewn his steady loyalty and duty to his Sovereign, his affection to the present illustrious family, and that he will be a sincere and firm supporter of the Rights and Liberties of the subjects, and of the laws and constitution of this country; and has also in many other instances shewn his good disposition and public spirit.

March 16. Yesterday about 200 of the gentlemen subscribers to the address met at the Merchants Seamans office on the Royal-Exchange, and appointed the following seven gentlemen a committee to go this day to wait on Lord Hertford, to know when his Majesty pleases to be waited on with a dutiful and most loyal address of the merchants and principal traders of the city of London:

Edmund Boehm, Esq; chairman.	Lionel Lyde, Esq;
	Jos. Watkins, sen. Esq;
Samuel Smith, Esq;	Peter Ducane, Esq;
John Cornwall, Esq;	Timothy Walde, Esq;

It was yesterday morning currently reported, that orders have been transmitted to Gen. Gage, Commander in chief of the forces in North-America, to send hither, in a man of war, certain persons accused of stirring up sedition.

We hear from gentlemen well acquainted with the state of our colonies, that some late resolutions will infallibly dispose the colonists to an entire submission to our revenue laws.

The Bostonians in particular already talk in a quite different tone from what they used: They now say that if the English ministry supposed they ever intended to set themselves up for marks for their soldiers to shoot at they are quite mistaken.

It is rumoured, that a fleet will shortly be fitted out for North-America, in which will be embarked every *necessary* to enforce obedience.

On monday night the great cause between the guardians of the Duke of Hamilton and the Hon. Mr. Douglas, which has been so long depending, and so much engaged the attention of the public for some time past, was finally decided, almost unanimously, in favour of Mr. Douglas, who by this decision succeeds to the Douglas estate and to the title of Earl of Angus.

It is said the prosecution of this cause has cost each of the parties upwards of 40,000 l.

His late Majesty had so despicable an opinion of Court servility to obtain titles or places, that he often said he was amazed that any gentleman possessed of 5000l. per ann. independent fortune, would ever come to Court.

We hear that the Right Hon. the Countess of Huntingdon has taken the Chapel, near the Long Room at Hampstead, for the use of the Rev'd. Mr. George Whitefield.

New-York, April 17.

Capt. Stillman in 27 days from Surrinam, says that Capt. Kent sailed for Boston 6 days before him, and that the Captains Walker, Ingraham, Fellows, Ingersoll, and Whitmarsh, were arrived there from Boston: On the 5th inst. Capt. Daniel Collard was spoke with in a Sloop from Boston for No. Carolina, out 33 days; had sprung his mast and tore his sails and rigging very much.

A Letter from Jamaica mentions that 20 sail of capital ships were arrived at Cape Francois from Old France, with a number of troops.

Several other letters confirm the arrival of the ships at Hispaniola, and one says, the inhabitants at the Cape are in a state of rebellion with their Governor, and that they intended sending him to France.

The Captains Needham and Morton are arrived at Jamaica from Boston.

NEW-LONDON, April 7.

Yesterday an Old Countryman was deposited in Goal at Norwich, for committing a Rape on one Widow Wickwire, belonging to this Town. We hear he broke one of her Ancles, and bit her Nose very badly.

SALEM, April 18.

We hear from Newbury-Port, that on Saturday last a Fishing Boat putting over the Bar there too early for the tide, overset, and another boat, going to her assistance, was bilged by the first; and of 9 men, in the two boats, eight were drowned.

The Skipper and five men, belonging to a Marblehead Fishing Schooner, which got in last Week, were washed overboard by a large Sea, while on the Banks of Newfoundland, and all drowned. After this melancholy accident, two boys, who were all that remained on board, bore away for another Schooner, then in sight, from which they received assistance sufficient to bring the vessel into this Port.

BOSTON, April 24. 1769.

We learn by Letters from London, by the last Vessels, That the Agents for the Colonies were determined to petition the House of Commons for the Repeal of the late Revenue Acts: We learn further, That there was no Design in the Ministry to put the Resolves passed by the two Houses into Execution by advising his Majesty to issue a special Commission for trying Treason committed in the Colonies (if there had been any such committed) in England.—That is was asserted in the Commons in the Course of the Debate upon these Resolutions, That such a Commission never would nor could, consistent with the Acts of the Crown, be issued,—this was peremptorily and positively asserted and the Crown-Lawyers called upon to answer it.

Extract of a Letter, dated London, *Feb.* 4.

—"You have, doubtless, seen several accounts of numbers of journeymen manufacturers having been dismiss'd on account of the small demand for our Goods: Vast numbers begin to feel the effects of your Resolutions, and if you stick to your Text of Non-Importation, & Manufacturing for Yourselves, be assured the P——t will either repeal the late disgustful, most impolitic and unconstitutional Acts, or send another large army and fleet to cut your wheels to pieces, and bombard your looms: But I believe they will be ashamed of the latter; and therefore you may depend on seeing the former accomplished, if you can but be unanimous, resolute, and persevering, for a short time.

"The Hon. House of Commons have ordered an account of the net produce of all the Duties imposed by any Act or Acts of Parliament on his Majesty's American Plantations, from Jan. 1765. distinguishing the payments made by each Colony, and all charges & contingencies attending the Collection and remittance of the said Duties, to be laid before them."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London Feb. 26.

"One of your Friends in the House called for the nett Produce of the New-Duties throughout the Colonies, and it did not appear they had produced One Shilling: That the Expence of Collecting was too great for the Income.—The Atorney-General

☞ *An unavoidable Accident has prevented the Continuation of the* Letters *in Answer to the* FARMER's *for this Week or two past, but will shortly be renewed.*

declared there was no Treason nor Misprision of Treason in the Papers now before the House; which Papers are the Grounds of all the Proceedings."

Extract of another Letter from London.

"To establish a despotic power over America, is the unalterable sentiment of so many persons of influence, that, in truth, we have little to expect from any changes, since administration will always be modelled to the purpose, and a great majority will be found ready, from their own principles, to aid in trampling on the liberties of America.

"It is impossible to deduce this fondness for supporting a measure, tending so inevitably to alienate for ever the affections of the people of America from their Sovereign, from any other cause than the power of French money, and of that infatuation by which the hearts of tyrants are misguided to their ruin.

"Our great trust must not therefore be in Ministers, but in ourselves; we have the means of vindicating our liberty; and if we have not virtue to exert them, 'tis fit we should be slaves; I don't mean arms; tho' in the cause of liberty, in the maintenance of their just rights, the people have an unquestionable title to that appeal, when milder means have failed.

"We have it in our power to bring them much more effectually to a sense of the impropriety, at least, of their conduct, by withdrawing from their country the materials we furnish for her use & trade, and our consumption of her manufactures.

"Mr. Wilkes's is, at present, a thorn in the side of the ministry; his party is strong, he applauds the exertions of the Americans, in vindication of their liberties; and is, I believe, a real friend to freedom. The grand object with the present ministry is to facilitate the establishment of tyranny in the colonies, by dividing them; and nothing will more effectually frustrate their pernicious purposes, than an inviolable union. The whole force of American politics is collected in this line,

"*By uniting we Stand, by dividing we Fall.*"*

The Day Capt. Calef left London, which was the 16th of March, it was said, That American Affairs had been again taken up in Parliament; and that the Speeches were more in Favour of America than at any Time since the Beginning of the Sessions: By which it is thought by some the Revenue-Acts would soon be repealed; tho' by others it was imagined they would not before the next Session: It was the Opinion of the principal Merchants that the Resolutions of Non-importation of Goods would save us.

The Resolutions of the Assembly of New-York in November last, when received in England gave great Offence to the M—y, and upon reading them the Merchants there were advised to make no further Representations in favour of the Americans.

We have an account from London of the Death of Capt. *Samuel Appleton*, of Portsmouth. Also, of the Death of the Captains *Joseph* and *Benjamin Rogers*, two Brothers, of the Small Pox; both of the same Place.

On Thursday Evening Mr. *John Avery*, jun. of this Town, Merchant, was married to Miss *Mary Cushing*, eldest Daughter of the Hon. *Thomas Cushing*, Esq; Speaker of the late Honorable House of Representative of this Province.

We hear that on Wednesday last the Rev. Mr. *Joseph Willard* was ordained Pastor of the first Church of Christ in Mendon.

On the 14th of March a seizure of 28 Hogsheads of foreign Rum was made at New London, and deposited in the Store of Mr. Nath. Shaw, jun. but we hear than on the Night of the 28th following, the said Store was broke open, and the Rum in a clandestine manner taken away by Persons unknown.—Governor Pitkin has published a Proclamation offering a Reward of £. 30 for discovery of the Persons concerned in the Theft, and for discovery of the Rum only, a reward of £. 12 Lawful Money.

Thursday last the Rippon Man of War of 60 Guns, commanded by Samuel Thompson, Esq; arrived here from Virginia.

Last Week his Majesty's Ship Hussar of 26 Guns, arrived here from New York: a Deserter from the 29th Regiment, now quartered here, taken up there, was bro't round in the above Vessel.

Last Thursday Evening one Mrs. Cranch, a Widow Woman near Oliver's Dock, in going up Stairs accidently fell backwards to the Bottom, by which Means her Neck was broke and she died immediately.

In the Philadelphia Papers we find that on Monday the 10th ult. a number of Gentlemen met at Mr. Byrn's Tavern in that Place, in Commemoration of *Paschal Paoli*'s Birth Day, when 44 Toasts were given at Dinner, and in the Evening the Bells were set a Ringing. Among the Toasts drank were, —The Massachusetts Ninety-two—The Town of Boston—Mr. Cushing—Mr. Otis—Mr. Adams.

A Person in this Town lately had a Child baptised by the Name of PASCHAL PAOLI. ‖

Cash given for good *Pot-Ash*,
By GEORGE ERVING.
April 22. 1769.

The Merchants and Traders of this Town, at their Meeting on Friday last, appointed a Committee of Seven Gentlemen to examine the Manifests of the Cargoes of the Vessels lately arrived, or that may arrive this Spring from any Parts of Great Britain, and to take such other Steps as they may think necessary, to determine whether there have been any Goods imported contrary to the late Agreement of the Merchants, and by whom, and report at the Adjournment of this Meeting; and also to make Enquiry whether any Goods contrary to said Agreement, have been Imported from the other Colonies, and by whom; and to make report of the same at the Adjournment.

The Meeting stands adjourned to Thursday next, being the 27th Instant; at which its desired there may be a general Attendance.

For LONDON,
The Ship THOMAS,
William Davies, Master,
Laying at the Long Wharf, will sail with all convenient Speed, having Part of her Cargo engag'd.——Freighters or Passengers may agree with *Benj. Greene & Son*, at their Store on *Greene's* Wharf, or the Master on board.

TO BE SOLD By
Benj[a] Greene & Son,
At their Store on Greene's *Wharf*,
English and India Goods, and
Russia & Ravens Duck—German & English Steel—London Pins & Wool Card—Long & short Pipes—Powder, Shot, Lead—4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. & 20d. Nails—6 by 8 Glass—Allum, Copperas & Brimstone—Whiting by the Hogshead—Chalk—and Grindstones of all Sizes.

N.B. Good Connecticut Pork & Beef by the Barrel, and a Parcel of choice Mohogany Logs.

Samuel Abbot
Hereby informs his Customers and Others,
That he has removed from the Corner of *Wing's* Lane to the Store lately improved by Mr. *Edmund Quincy*, Tertius, on *Greene's* Wharf, opposite to *John Rowe*, Esqr's; where he has to sell, very Cheap for Cash,
A good Assortment of *English* & *India* Goods, Cutlary Ware, Paper, French Indigo, &c. &c.

Choice Turkey Figs, Currants, finest Prunes, Jordan & Valencia Almonds, Florence Oil (in honest Flasks) Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs and Pepper, imported in the *London Packet*, *Robert Calef* Master, and to be sold by
WILLIAM JONES,
At his Shop opposite the Town-House,
Likewise, a fresh Assortment of Drugs & Medicines, with a Number of genuine Patenteed Medicines, *viz.*

Walker's Jesuits Drops, with the Specific purging Elixir,	Grenough's Tincture for the Teeth & Gums,
Essence of Pepper Mint,	Hooper's Female Pills,
Turlington's Balsam of Life,	Anderson's Scotch ditto,
Hill's Balsam of Honey,	Lockyer's ditto,
Fraunces Female Elixir,	Bateman's plain & golden
Daffy's & Stoughton's D°	Spirits of Scurvy Grass,
Betton's British Oil,	Godfrey's Cordial,
Brushes for the Teeth,	Bateman's Pectoral Drops,
	Oil of Castor, &c. &c.

Logwood, Redwood, ground ditto, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Piemento, ground Ginger, Rice, Salt-Petre, Role Brimstone, &c. &c. &c.
Cheap for Cash or short Credit.

Cash given for good *Pearl-Ash*,
By NATHANIEL ROGERS.
At his Store the lower End of King-Street.

TO BE LET,
A convenient House at the Corner of Black Horse Lane, leading to *Charlestown*-Ferry, with a large Shop, very suitable for Business, lately improved by Mr. *Thomas Hickling*. Enquire of the Printers.

A LETTER, by Captain *Lyde* from *London*, directed to the Subscriber, having been lately taken out of the Post-Office (as is hoped by mistake) whoever has it in Possession, and will either return it to the Office, or leave it at the Printers, shall have no Questions asked, and will greatly oblige SARAH HESILRIGE.

Next THURSDAY *will be published,*
And Sold by T. & J. Fleet, *and* Edes & Gill,
The SPEECH of Th[o]s Pownall, Esq;
at the Time of the Debate in the House of Commons relative to their concurring with the House of Lords in passing the late RESOLVES and ADDRESS to his Majesty; in which Speech much is said in Favor of this Town and Province.

PROPOSALS
For Printing by Subscription,
A Volume of curious Papers,
Collected by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, which may serve as an APPENDIX to his HISTORY of the MASSACHUSETS-BAY.

The Work will begin *immediately* if a sufficient Number of Subscribers appears.

The Volume will contain about 600 Pages in Octavo

The Price in Sheets will be *Six Shillings* Lawful Money, or *Four Shillings & six Pence* Sterling.

No more Books will be printed than what are subscribed for.

Subscriptions to encourage the Printing, will be received by *Thomas & John Fleet*, at the Heart and Crown in Cornhill, *Boston*.

☞ *Almost of these Papers will, probably, be irrecoverably lost in a few Years, unless they are preserved by Printing; it is hoped that a sufficient Number of Subscribers will soon appear, from a regard to the Public as well as for the sake of their particular Entertainment.*

Whoever has any four or decay'd Wines (red or White) fit to make Vinegar, may have what they are worth by enquiring of the Printers.

TO-MORROW, 25th Inst.
At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Auction Room in Queen-street,
A variety of English GOODS,
Among which are,—Irish Linnens, Callicoes, 7-8 Check, a Trunk of Lynn Shoes,—Also, a parcel of Iron Ware, consisting of Kettles, Potts, Hoes, Axes, Hatchets, Beaver Traps, with Mettal Coat & Waistcoat Buttons,—&c. &c.
J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer*.
TO-MORROW Morning at TEN o'Clock.

On FRIDAY next, 28th Inst.
At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Auction Room, in Queen-street,
A Variety of House-Furniture,
Among which are, Mohogany Desk, Mohogany Chest Draws, Mohogany Tables, Bureau, Looking Glasses, Feather Beds, Leather Bottom Chairs, Green Harrateen Field Bed, Gold Repeating Watch, Silver Tankards, Castors, Porringers, Spoons, Punch Strainer, Silver Watch, Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.
FRIDAY next, TEN o'Clock in the Morning.
J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer*.

TO BE SOLD or LET, *on reasonable Terms, And may be Enter'd upon immediately,*
A good large convenient double HOUSE, situate in *Medford* (near the Great Bridge) Four Miles from *Charlestown* Ferry, which has been improved (and well accustomed) as a Tavern for many Years past; together with about thirty Acres of good Mowing Land, with a large Barn, Shed, and other Accommodations thereon.—For further Particulars enquire of *Isaac Royall*, Esq; of *Medford* aforesaid.

Said *Royall* has a valuable Tract of Land in *South-Hadley*, containing about 900 or 1000 Acres; sundry valuable Lots of Land at *Royalston*, in the County of *Worcester*; sundry valuable Lots in a new Plantation (laid out in the County of *Cumberland*) call'd *Royalsborough*; also sundry Tracts of Land in the County of *Lincoln*: All or any of which he will sell very reasonably.

For the Benefit of Mr. Hartley,
A grand CONCERT
Of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,
At Concert-Hall.
To be performed on FRIDAY the 28th Instant.
The Vocal Part by a Gentleman from LONDON.
TICKETS to be had of the Printers; Mr. *Jackson*, at the Brazen-Head; the London Book-Store; and at Mr. *Hartley's* Lodgings at Mrs. *Blagdon's*, near the Town House, at Half a Dollar each. To begin at 6 o'Clock, P. M.

Custom-House, Boston, *April* 22. 1769.
ENTERED-IN.
Treadwell from New London; Goodspeed, Hews, and Rice from New Haven; Conkling from New York; Sweet & Barlow from Philadelphia; Sweat from Virginia; Marcus & Parks from Greenock; Symmes from Turks Island; Davis from Hull; Davies, Calef, Bryant, Freeman, Hood & Jenkins from London.
CLEARED-OUT.
Pierce, Freeman, Hatch & Saltonstall for New-London; Squier, Odel & Summers for New Haven; Critchard, Smith & Davis for Nova Scotia; Marshall for Philadelphia; Hudson & White for No. Carolina; Adams, Atkins & Turner for Newfoundland; Clark for New Providence; Cochran for Hispaniola; and Le Sworth for West Indies.

A Look in the Index to Find the Merchants Agreements — & vid. pa 157, & the List pa 161 —

* Liberty Song } ‖ Ministry } † Revenue Acts, viz. Tea Act pa. 735 Vol. 1 — Molass. Act pa 735. Vol. 1. — vid. the Papers pa. 456—473 vid. pa. 166 } vid. pa. 478.
‖ It was M'Intosh's baptized by D[r] Eliot † Page 353.

INSTRUCTIONS from the City of Bristol.

To the Right Hon. Lord Viscount CLARE, *and* MATTHEW BRICKDALE, *Esq;*

Gentlemen,

"WE the Freeholders and Freemen of the city of Bristol, dutifully affected to his present most gracious Majesty, and zealously attached to his illustrious house, having determined to hand down inviolate to posterity those sacred Rights and Privileges derived from our ancestors, do, agreeable to antient usage, and our undoubted Rights, transmit you, as our Representatives in Parliament, the following INSTRUCTIONS; being the sense of your constituents, on the present state of public affairs.

"I. We require you to use your utmost endeavors, that all trials for Libels and other criminal processes, be carried on agreeable to the known rules of the law, and that you zealously discourage all proceedings by information and attachments, as contrary thereunto.

"II. That you unwearidly pursue every legal measure for securing the ineſtimable Privileges we enjoy from the Habeas Corpus Act; and that you strictly enquire, if any means have been taken to pack or influence juries, by which justice has been eluded, or severe punishments inflicted: And if so, to bring the offenders, however dignified, to signal and exemplary punishment.

"III. That your utmost efforts be exerted to have a committee appointed, during the sitting of Parliament, for critically examining whether the public money has been appropriated to the uses for which it was granted; and that you will also be minutely informed how the deficiency in the civil list was incurred.

"IV. That you most earnestly promote a Bill, or Bills, for the shortening the duration of Parliaments; limiting the number of Placemen; excluding all Pensioners & Contractors; and that the Bribery oath be administered to the Candidates as well as Electors.

"V. That you exert all your abilities to support and extend the trade and manufactures of this nation in every branch: That you will heartily join in all measures for reconciling the differences unhappily subsisting between this kingdom and it's colonies; and that you will be strenuously active in obtaining a repeal of the laws imposing Duties on British manufactures exported to America, which has been found highly prejudicial to the nation in general, and to this city in particular.

"VI. We request you to use all your influence to recommend such justices of the peace, as are men of fortune & approved integrity, thereby to put the civil magistracy on a respectable footing; as we apprehend this will be the most effectual means for preserving a due obedience to the laws, and thereby prevent the military from becoming dangerous to our civil Liberty.

"VII. That you be particularly attentive to preserve your own Liberties, and those of the people, by securing to the latter their Rights of judging whom to choose for their Representatives; and that all returning officers, who have, or shall attempt to defeat that choice, by false returns, be brought to their deserved punishment.

"Finally, We leave it to your own consideration, whether the giving up the Privileges of any of your own members, however specious the pretence, will not create dangerous precedents, that may hereafter affect the Liberties of all the Commons in England."

Bristol, March 11. We hear that the Corporation of this city intend meeting This-Day, to form an Address to be present his Majesty, on the present state of Affairs.

A report prevailed yesterday, but with what degree of truth we pretend not to say, that on sunday last at a quarter past eleven, an express arrived in town from Manchester, with advice of a terrible riot there, in which much blood had been spilled, and many lives lost. It was further said, the consequences of this riot appeared so material, that it occasioned the immediate holding of a cabinet council, which did not break up till half an hour after twelve — The express was then sent back, and orders immediately issued for two regiments of Horse to march to Manchester with all possible speed.

From the year 1700 to 1720 there were not less than 10,000 pieces of drugget made annually in the town of Newbury in Berkshire, and at present there is not a single yard manufactured in the whole place.

Mr. Wilkes, a few days since, received forty five hampers of different wines from a considerable merchant in that way; on which a witty Earl said, "He was now indeed finely *hamper'd*."

Extract of a letter from a Soldier in Boston, to his Brother in London, Dec. 12. 1768.

"—"Tell Molly she need not be afraid for me now. We are all come from the back wild country, and lodged safe at Boston. There is no danger of losing our scalps, at present, for there are some hundred thousand farmers and country folks between us and the Indians. We are now among a very good sort of people, who mean us no harm, but wish us to quit the army and live among them. I am told it is easy for a man to get a little farm in this country, and if Moll was but here, I should certainly do it."

Province of Massachusetts-Bay.

To the Honorable SAMUEL DANFORTH, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace throughout the Province aforesaid,

Humbly shew,

The Subscribers divers of the Proprietors of a Tract of common and undivided Land in the late Province of *Maine*, holding under *Samuel Phillips* and *William Phillips*, which Land begins at the Sea side at Winter-Harbour, and runs up on the West side of Saco River, in Breadth four Miles from said River, till it meets with the Line between the Province of *New Hampshire* and the said late Province of *Maine*, and so running to the extent of said *Phillips*' their Claim, apprehending it necessary that a Meeting of the Proprietors of said Tract of Land should be called and held as soon as possible, do pray that your Honor would be pleased to grant a Warrant for that Purpose; said Meeting to be holden at the *Vernon's* Head, in *Boston*, on Wednesday the Seventh Day of *June* next, at Six o'Clock in the Afternoon —— Then and there to choose a Moderator and Clerk, to take effectual Measures to prevent Trespass on said Land, and to prosecute in the Law all such as have trespassed thereon in Times past; and in general to act upon all Matters and Things which may be necessary to promote the general Advantage of the Proprietors.

April 4. 1769. *N. Sparhawk,*
Tristram Dalton, for self and as Attorney to Heirs of *Tristram Little*, *A. Oliver*, jun. *Samuel Adams.* } *Wm. Pepperrell*, by his Attorney *Nath. Sparhawk*, *Thomas Cushing.* }

SEAL.

Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

To Mr. *Samuel Adams*, a Subscriber of the above-written Petition, and one of the principal Proprietors of the common Lands therein mentioned, *Greeting.*

IN Compliance with the foregoing Request, you are (in His Majesty's Name) hereby required to notify and warn the Proprietors of said Lands, in Time and Manner as the Law directs, to meet at the Time, Place, and for the Purposes in said Petition mentioned. Given under my Hand and Seal, this Twelfth Day of April, *Anno Domini*, 1769, *and in the Ninth Year of His Majesty's Reign.*

S. Danforth,
Justice of the Peace thro'out the said Province.

IN Pursuance of the foregoing Warrant, the Proprietors of the Lands therein mentioned, are hereby notified and warned to meet at the Time and Place, and for the Purposes set forth in the foregoing Petition. *Boston, April* 17, 1769.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

WHEREAS, at a meeting of the proprietors of the land called Yokum-Town and Mount-Ephraim in the county of Berkshire, (which said Mount-Ephraim and Yokum-Town, are now called Richmont and Lenox) at a meeting legally warned, holden on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1764, voted a tax of 9s. 9½d. on each hundred acres of land in said propriety. And whereas, the proprietors or owners of the lots now named, *viz.* N°. 1, 8, 10, 17, 18, 22, 23, 61, in the first division of lands in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 1, 13, 22, in the second division of lands in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 13, 19, 20, 21, in the third division of lands in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 2, 4, 8, 9, 11, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, in the first division of lands in said Yokum-Town, and the lots N°. 3, 4, 5, 7, 13, 14, 17, 23, 31, 32, 33, 35, 11, 41, 46, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, in the second division of lands in said Yokum-Town, are delinquent, and have not paid the tax aforesaid assessed on said lots. And whereas, at a meeting of the proprietors of the lands aforesaid, (legally warned) holden on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1764, there was voted a tax of 20s. on each hundred acres of the lands aforesaid, and whereas, the proprietors of the lots now next mentioned, *viz.* N°. 10. in the first division in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 1, 24, in the second division of lands in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 12, 13, in the third division of lands in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 10, 17, 25, 26, 51, in the first division of lands in said Yokum-Town, and the lots N°. 5, 6, 11, 12, 14, 18, 19, 20, 26, 32, 32, 41, 42, 43, 45, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, in the second division of lands in said Yokum-Town, are delinquent, &c. And whereas, at several meetings legally warned and holden on the 9th day of October, 1764, on the 21st day of January, 1765, the 23d day of April 1765, and the 28th day of May, 1765, the proprietors of the lands aforesaid, voted several taxes amounting to 14s. 7d. on each hundred acres in said Mount-Ephraim and Yokum-Town, and the lots now next mentioned, *viz.* N°. 10, 24, 57, in the first division of lands in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 2, 12, 23, 14, 15, 17, 22, 24, in the second division of lands in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 12, 13, in the third division of lands in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 7, 10, 11, 13, 17, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 51, in the first division of lands in said Yokum-Town, and the lots N°. 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 26, 27, 31, 32, 42, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, in the second division of lands in said Yokum-Town, are delinquent in paying the taxes last aforesaid, &c. And whereas, at a meeting of said proprietors legally warned, holden on the 25th day of July, 1765, there was voted a tax of 9s. on each hundred acres of land aforesaid, and the lots now mentioned, *viz.* N°. 10, 22, 23, 24, in the first division of lands in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 1, 24, in the second division of lands in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 1, 12, 13, in the third division of lands in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 7, 10, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, in the first division in said Yokum-Town, and the lots N°. 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 22, 30, 31, 32, 42, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, in the second division of said Yokum-Town, are delinquent and have not paid the taxes aforesaid. And whereas, at a meeting legally warned, holden on the 17th day of April, 1766, the proprietors of the lands aforesaid, voted a tax of 12s. for every hundred acres of the lands aforesaid, and the proprietors of the lots next mentioned, *viz.* the lots N°. 22, 23, 24, 25, 44, in the first division of said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 1, 6, 7, 24, in the second division of said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 10, 12, 13, in the third division of said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 7, 10, 11, 13, 17, 18, 26, 27, 28, 32, 41, 42, 43, 45, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, in the second division of said Yokum-Town are delinquent and have not paid their taxes. And whereas, at a meeting legally warned, holden on the 6th day of June 1766, the Proprietors of the lands aforesaid, voted a tax of 7s. 11½d. on each hundred acres of the land aforesaid, and the proprietors of the lots next mentioned, viz. the lots N°. 1, 4, 20, 16, 22, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30, 31, 44, in the first division in said Mount-Ephram, and the lots N°. 1, 6, 7, 22, in the second division, and the lots N°. 2, 12, 13, in the third division in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 7, 17, 19, 20, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 51, in the first division of said Yokum-Town; and the lots N°. 3, 12, 13, 16, 17, 20, 31, 34, 36, 38, 42, 43, 48, 50, 51, 53, in second division of said Yokum-Town, are delinquent, and have not paid their taxes. And whereas, at a meeting legally warned, holden on the 6th day of January, 1767, and on the 26th day of the same month, the proprietors of the lands aforesaid, voted a tax of 2s. 9½d. on each hundred acres of the land aforesaid, & the proprietors of the lots next mentioned, viz. the lots N°. 3, 16, 17, 20, 21, 32, 23, 24, 25, 30, 31, 27, 46, 28, 47, 53, 54, 60, in the first division in said Mount-Ephraim and the lots N°. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 21, 22, 23, 26, in the second division in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 1, 6, 7, 10, 22, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, in the third division in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 7, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 26, 51, in the first division of said Yokum-Town, and the lots N°. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 27, 28, 29, 25, 31, 32, 33, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 49, 50, 52, 53, 48, in the second division of said Yokum-Town, are delinquent, and have not paid their taxes. And whereas, at a meeting legally warned, holden on the 7th day of April 1767, the proprietors of the lands aforesaid, voted a tax of 9s. on each hundred acres of the lands aforesaid, and the proprietors of the lands next mentioned viz. the lots N°. 28, 16, 17, 20, in the first division in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 6, 21, 24, 17, 2, 14, 22, 23, in the second division in said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots, N°. 6, 12, 13, 19, 20, 21, 26, in the third division of said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 24, 49, in the second division in said Yokum-Town, are delinquent, and have not paid their taxes. And whereas, at a meeting legally warned, holden on the aforesaid 7th day of April, 1767, the proprietors of the lands aforesaid, voted a tax of 1l. 2s. 1d. on each hundred acres of the land aforesaid, and the proprietors of the lands next mentioned, viz. N°. 4, 32, 60, 5, 28, 17, 28, 62, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 30, 31, 36, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 53, 55, 58, 59, in the first division of said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 6, 21, 24, 5, 7, 19, 20, 8, 2, 17, 22, 23, in the second division of said Mount-Ephraim, and the lots N°. 13, 19, 18, 1, 6, 2, 13, 19, 20, 22, 26, 7, in the third division of said Mount-Ephraim, are delinquent, and have not paid their taxes: all which said taxes, have been made and granted by said proprietors, to bring forward the settlement of said propriety town and district. These are therefore to notify the proprietors of the several lots aforesaid, so delinquent as aforesaid, that their lots, or such part thereof, as shall be sufficient to pay said taxes, together with all charges in and about the same, will be SOLD by public Vendue, at the dwelling-house of Aaron Sheldon, in said Richmont, on the 31st day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and so from day to day till the whole be SOLD (unless said taxes and charges be paid to John Sloſſon of said Richmont, Treasurer of said proprietors, before said day of sale) for the purpose aforesaid.

March 21*st* 1769. Sam. Brown, jun. John Chamberline, } Assessors.

TO BE SOLD,

A Negro Fellow about 19 Years of Age Enquire of the Printers.

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

1 Glass Act. vid. pa. 735. Vol. I.